

Validation Plots for TRM QCD prediction

Qiuguang Liu

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Two sections are included. In the first section, it is mainly about the old method with the new data. In the second section, methods with new parameters are compared.

1 Old Method

In this section, the original TRM method is applied.

J1(2)Et	25	50	80	100	120	150	200	1000
J1(2) η	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.0				
HT3	60	150	350	1000				
J1(2)Z	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	10.		

Table 1: Parameters used in the original version

The calculation of b-tagging rate (note the difference from cdfnote 9275):

$$R_{1S} = \frac{\text{Number of Single Tight SecVTX tagged jets falling into bin } i}{\text{Number of Pretag jets falling into bin } i} \quad (1)$$

$$R_{SS} = R_{1S_{J1}} \times R_{1S_{J2}} \quad (2)$$

$$R_{SJ} = \frac{1}{2} \times (R_{1S_{J1}} \times R_{1J_{J2}} + R_{1J_{J1}} \times R_{1S_{J2}}) \quad (3)$$

where,

$$R_{1J} = \frac{\text{Number of Single Tight JetProb tagged jets falling into bin } i}{\text{Number of Pretag jets falling into bin } i}$$

The main purpose of this section is to check the original methods with new data. Here, we are using 4 approaches to test the TRM. In the 4th approach, we are using the same parameter but split J1(2)Z into smaller bins due to larger statistics.

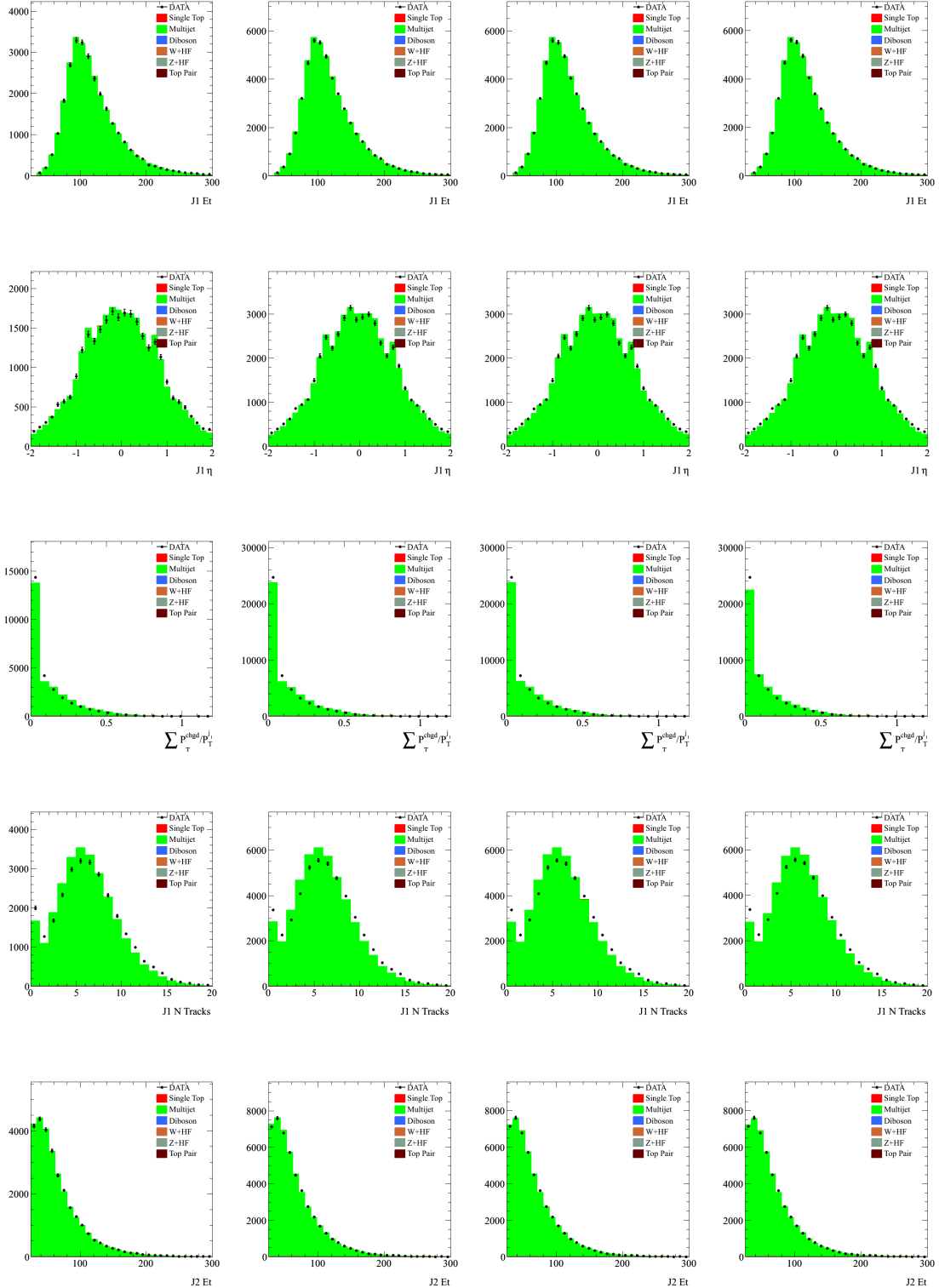
1. “old TRM” in 2.1fb⁻¹,

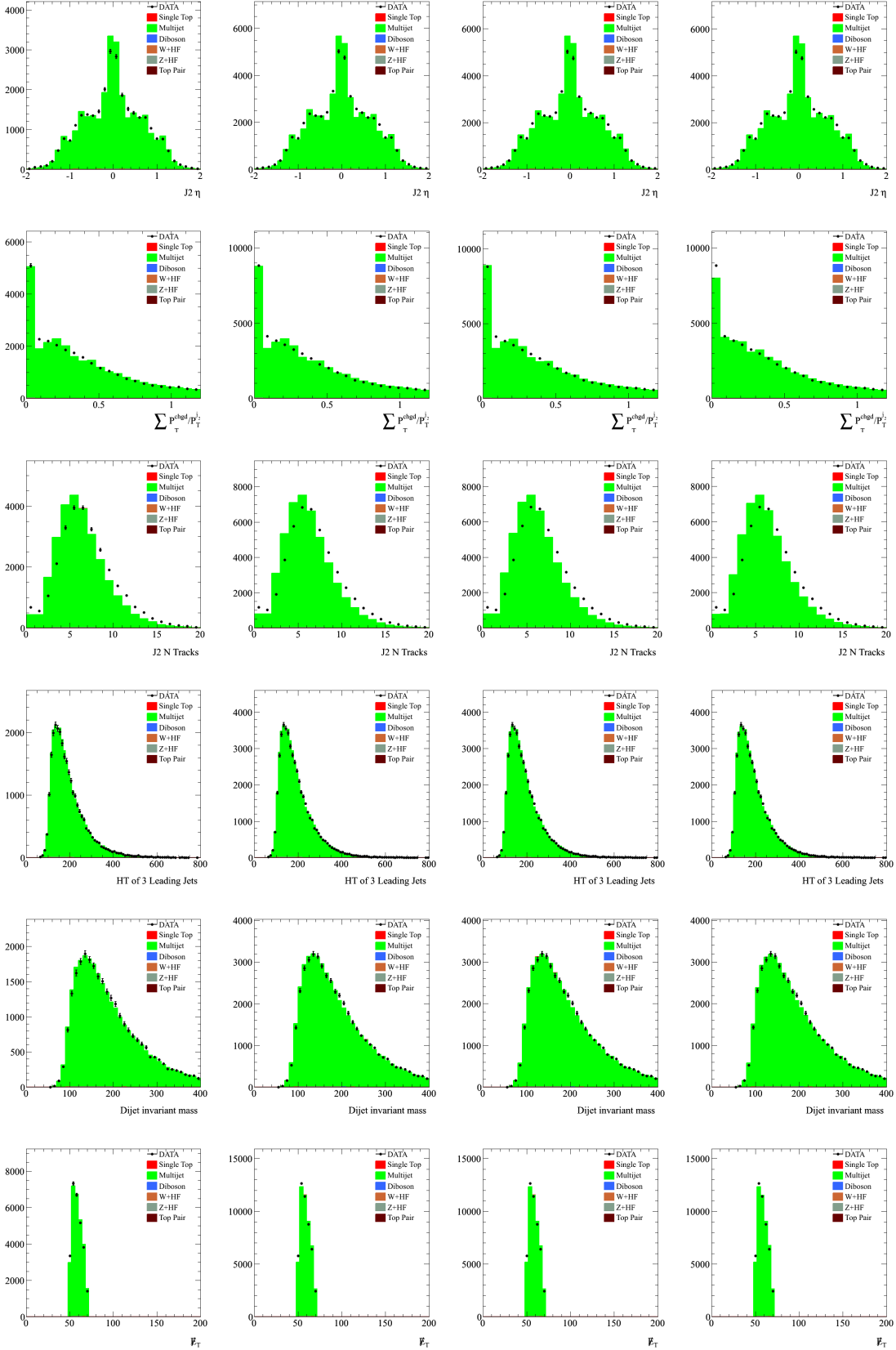
2. “old TRM” derived with 2.1fb^{-1} applies to 3.6fb^{-1} ,
3. “old TRM” but derived with 3.6fb^{-1} , then applies to 3.6fb^{-1} ,
4. “old TRM” but with “smaller bins” in J1(2)Z, derived with 3.6fb^{-1} , then applies to 3.6fb^{-1} .

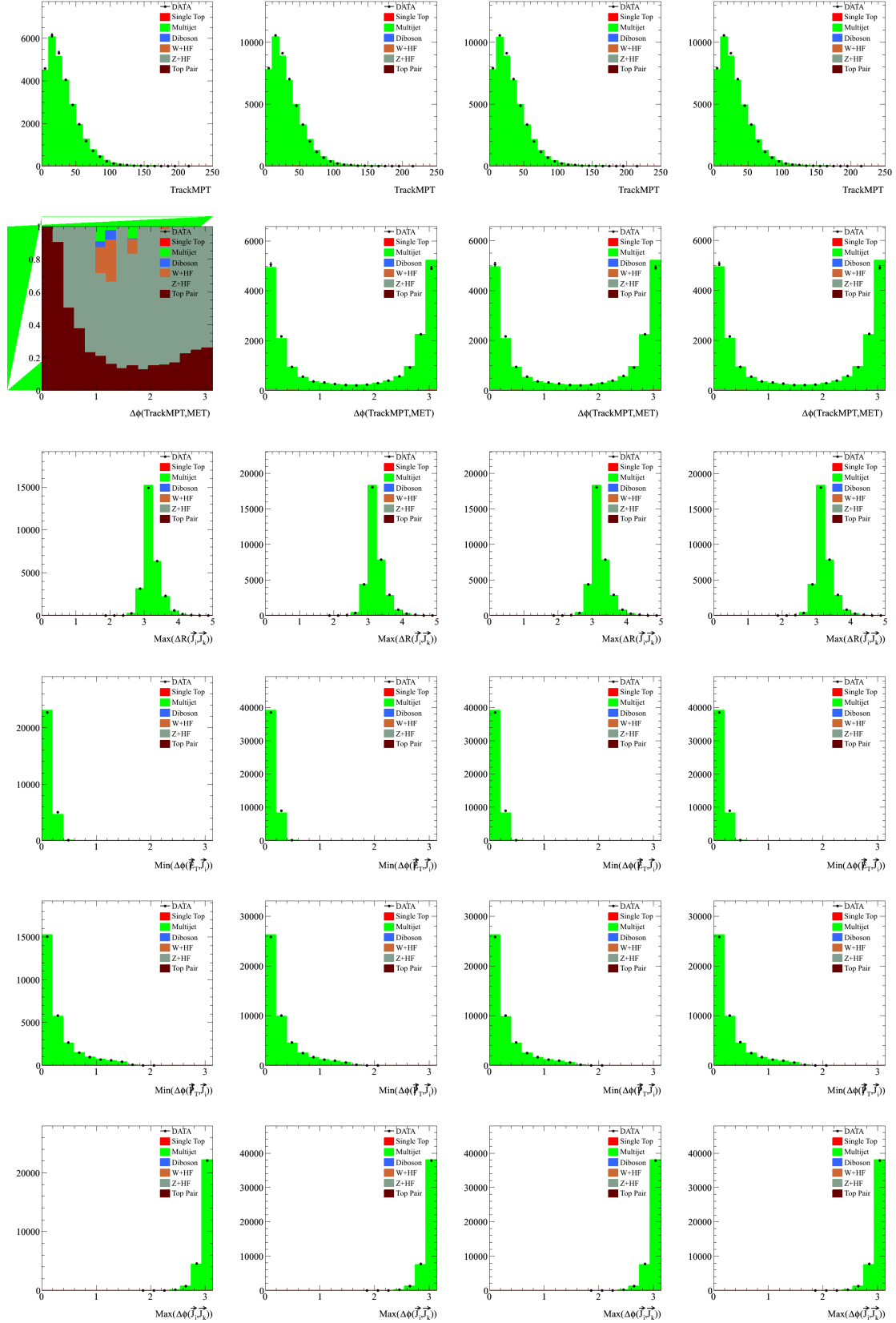
J1(2)Z	0.0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	10.
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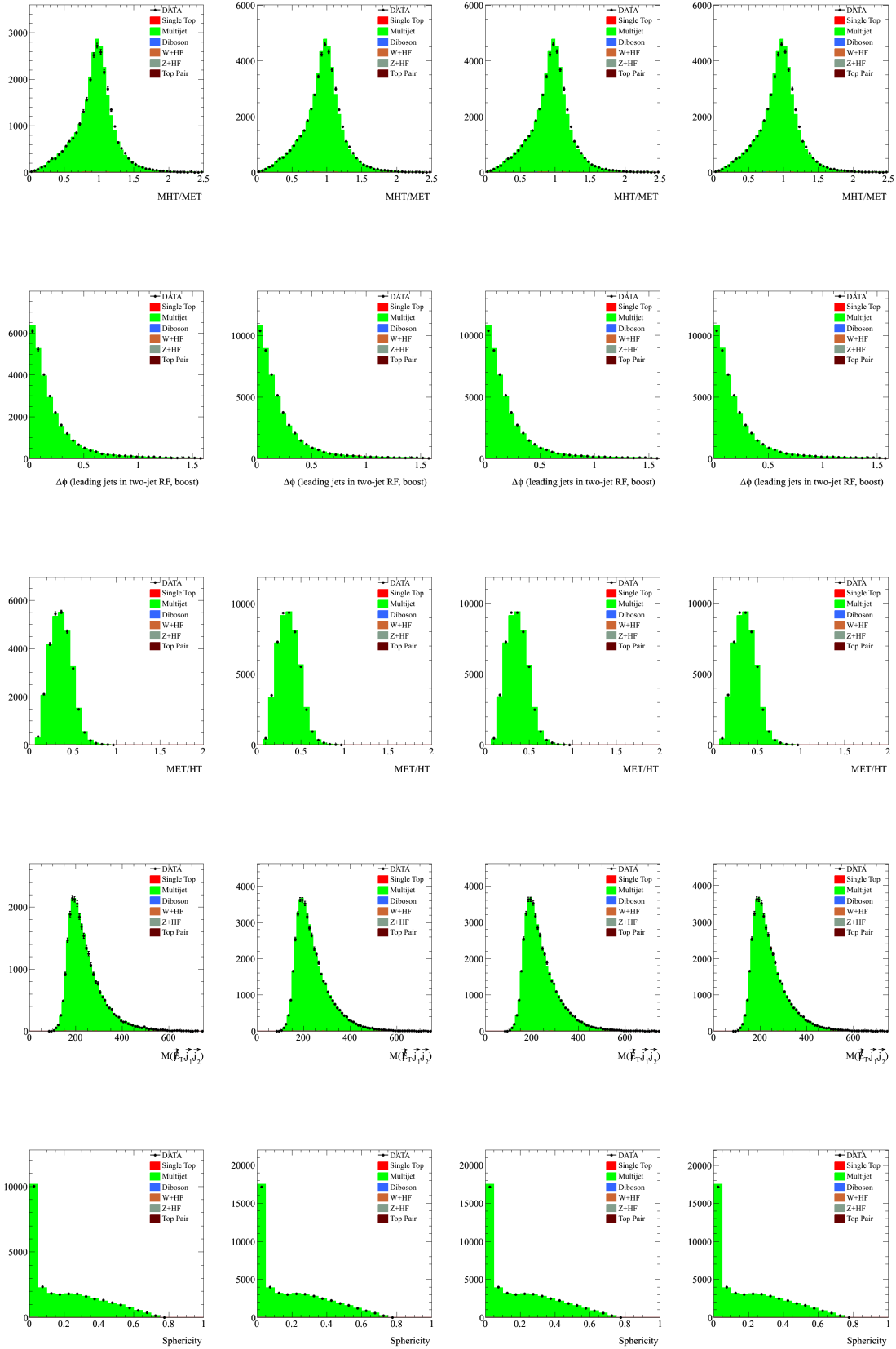
1.1 Category: 1S (in order of 4 approaches)

1.1.1 TRM/ region

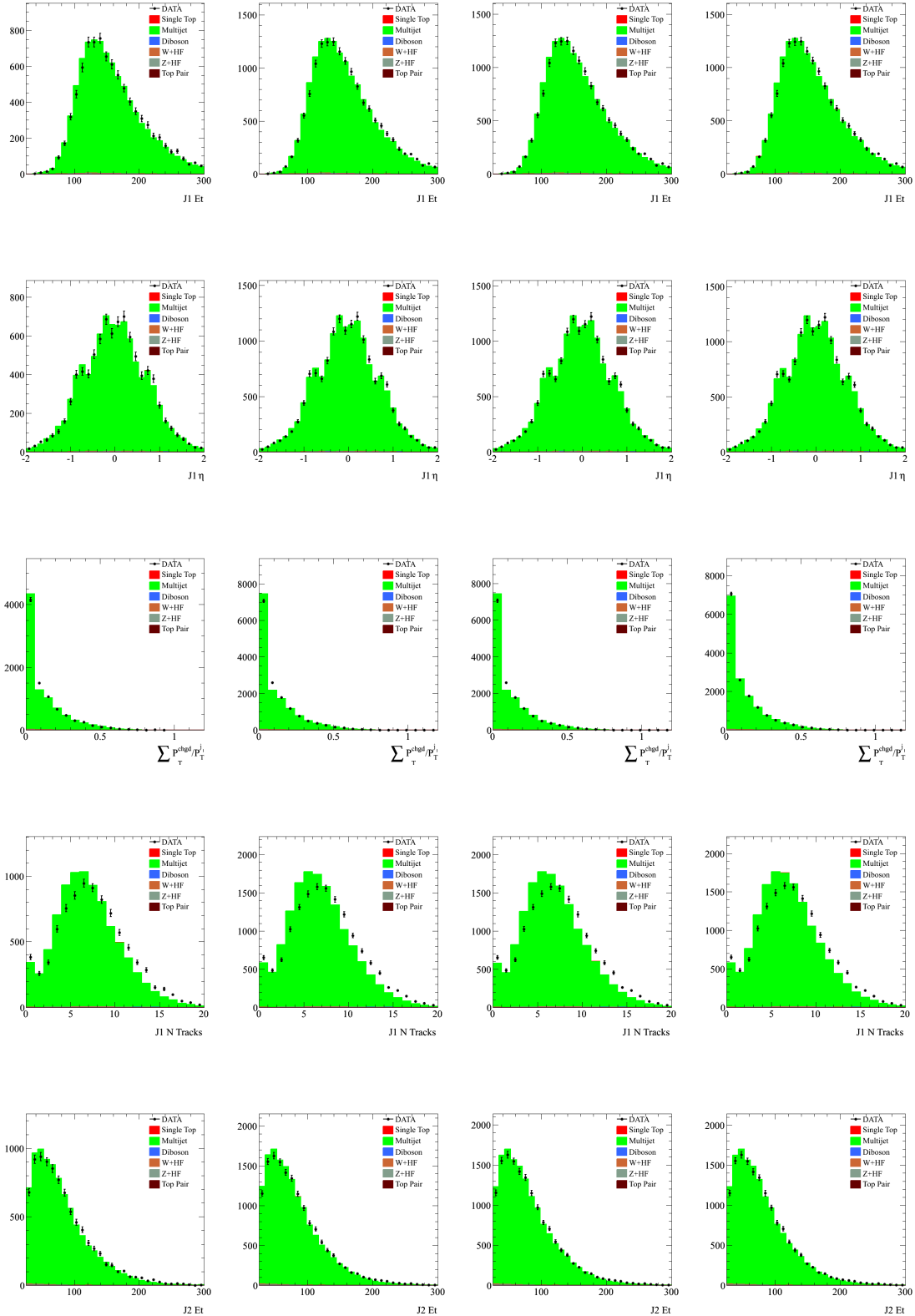


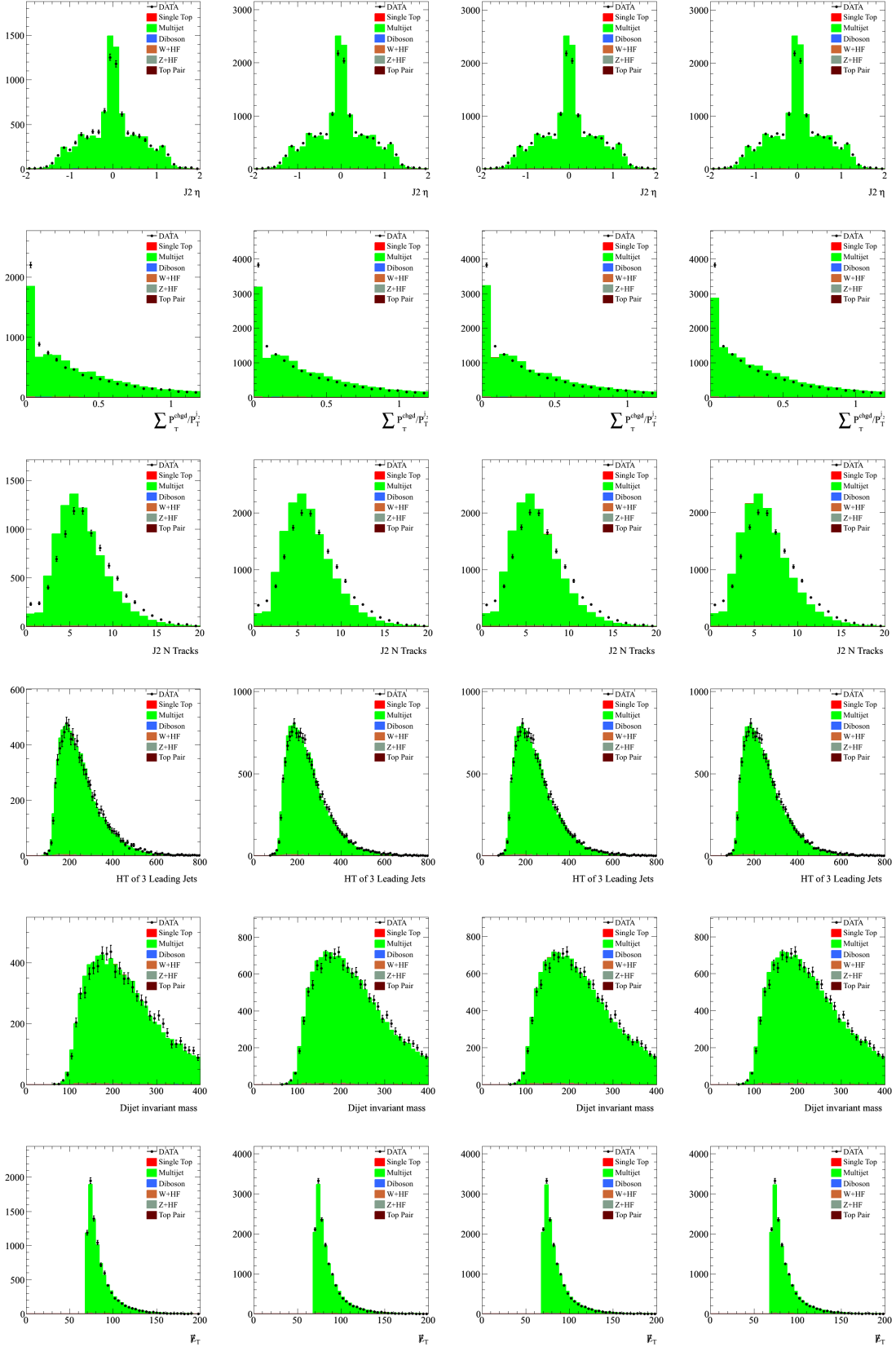


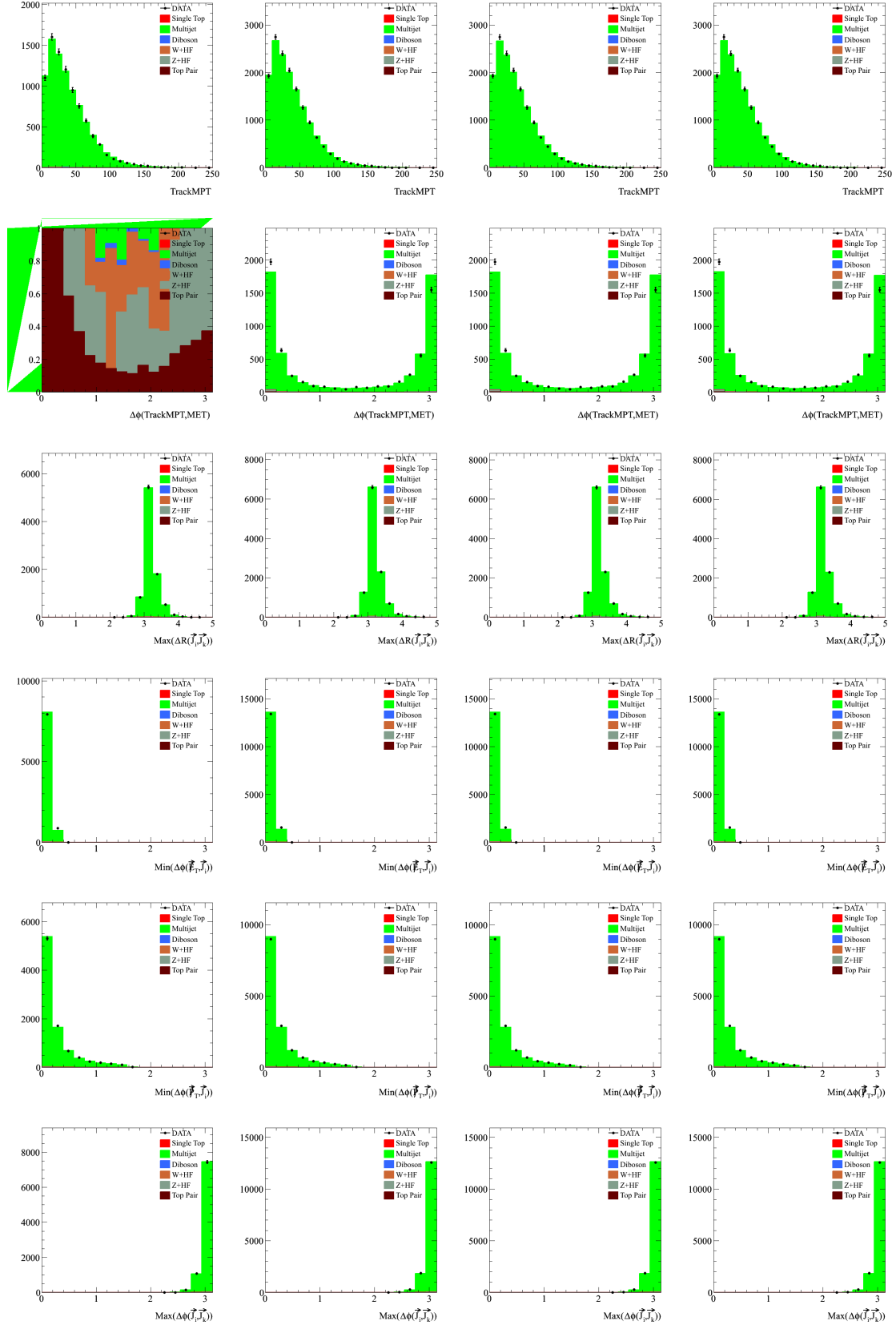


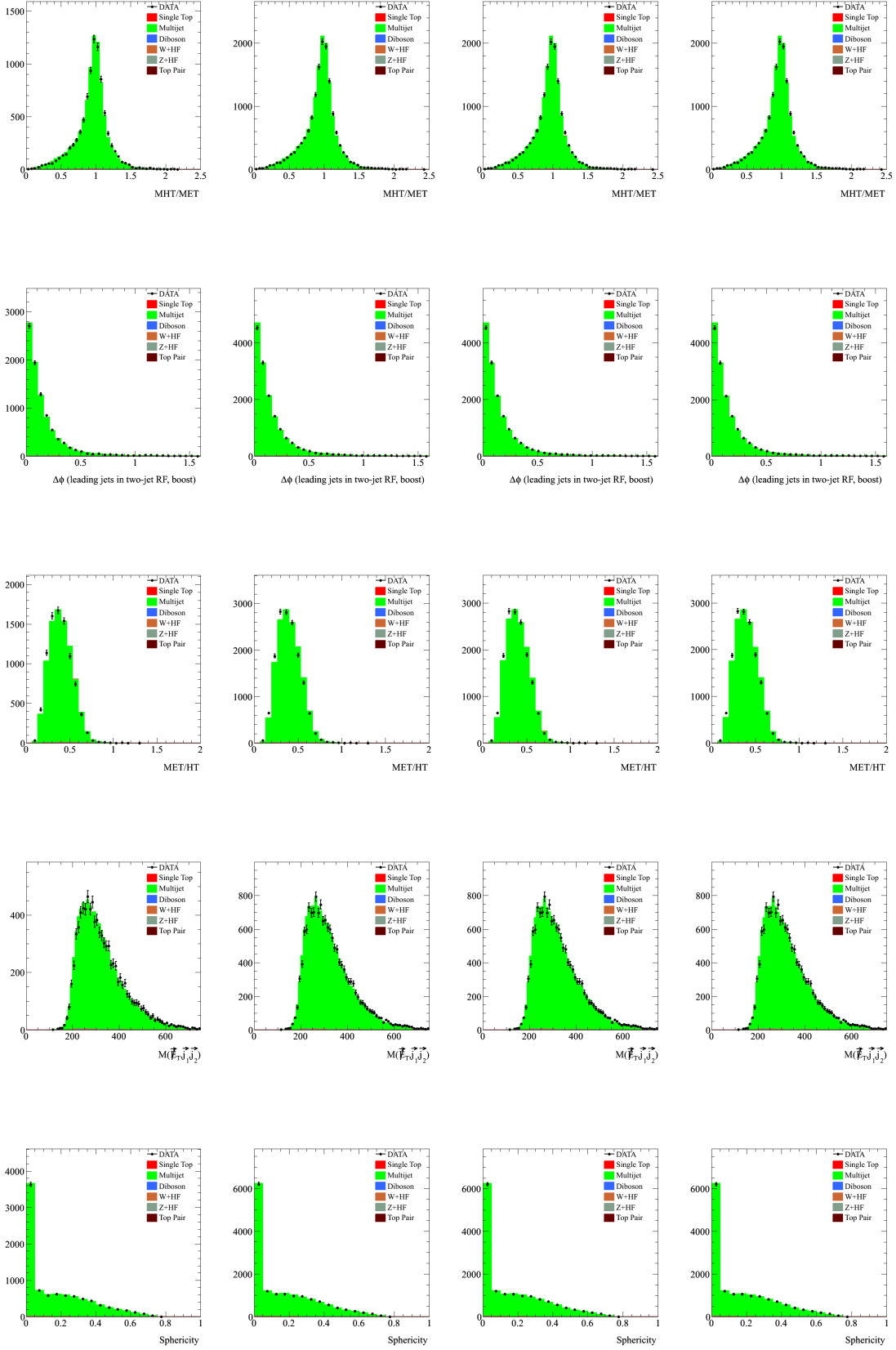


1.1.2 QCDCR/ region

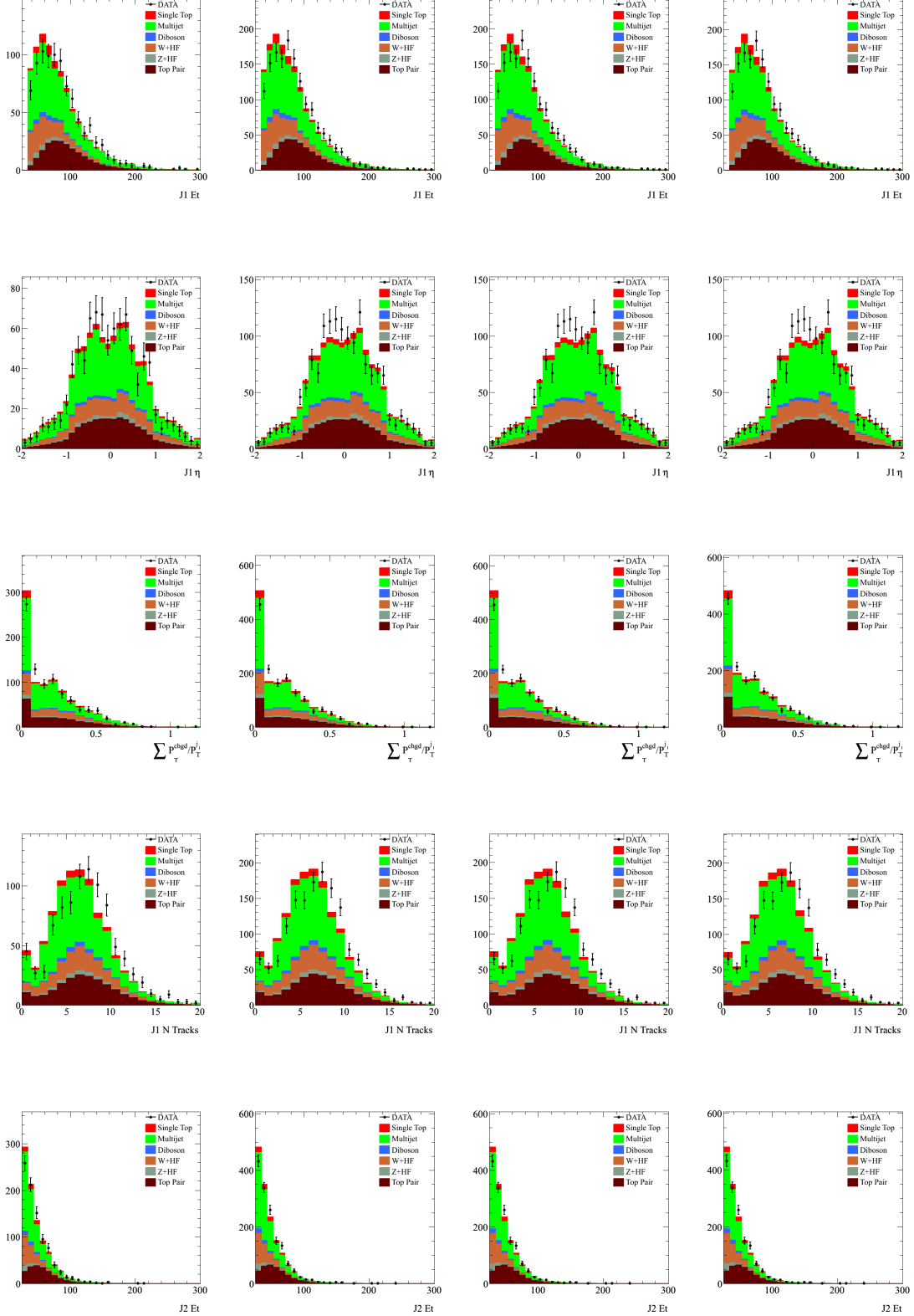


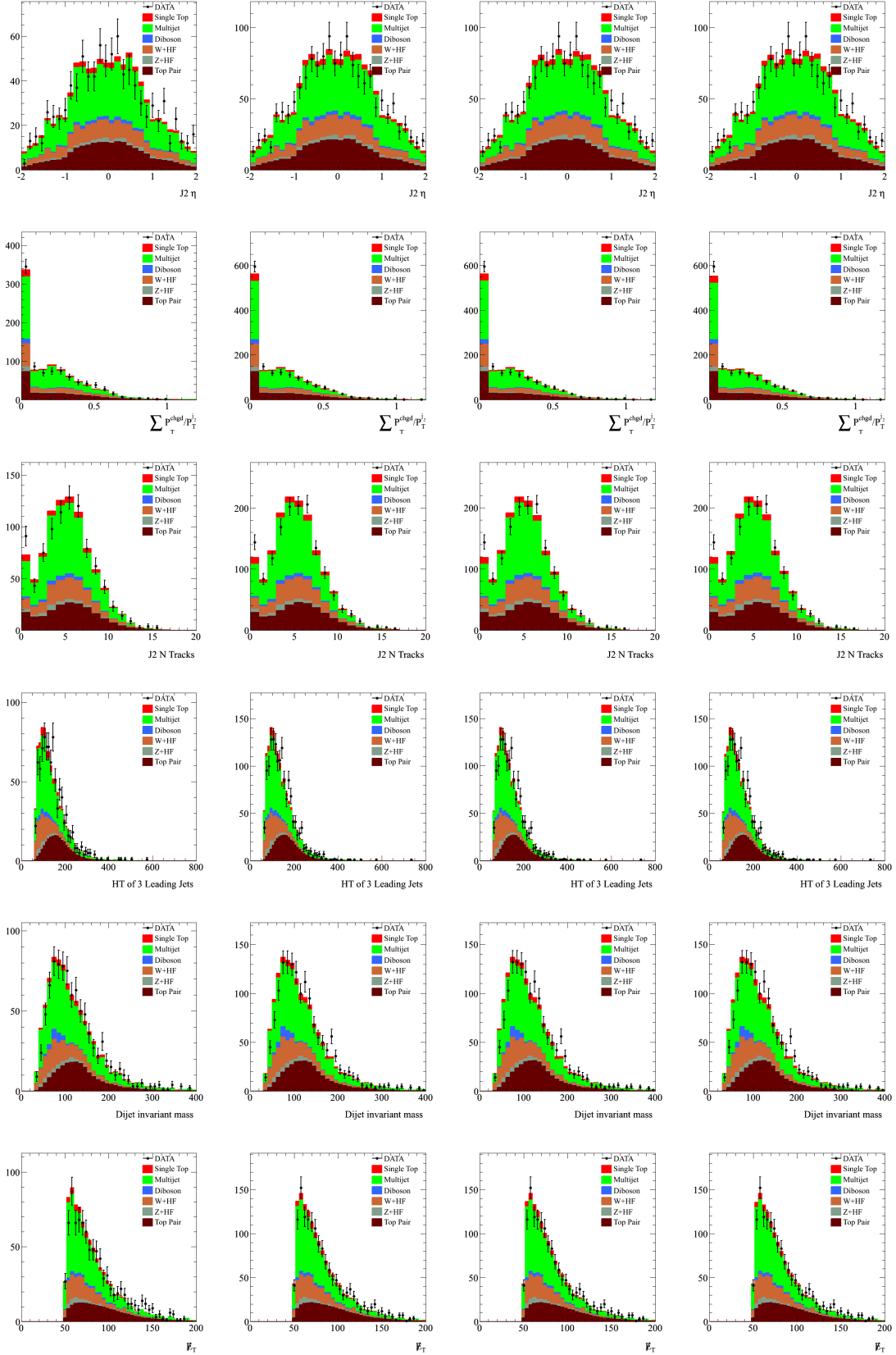


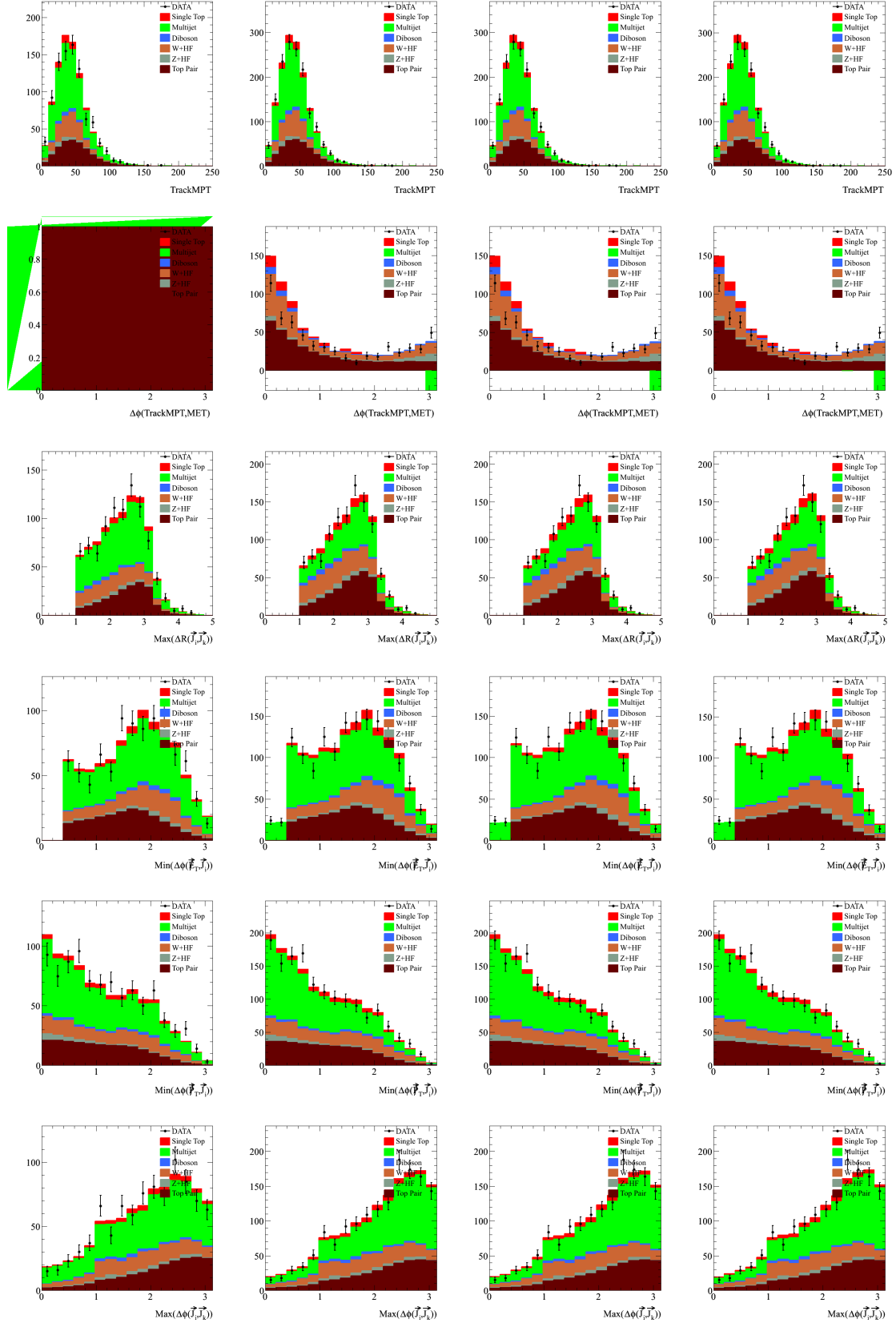


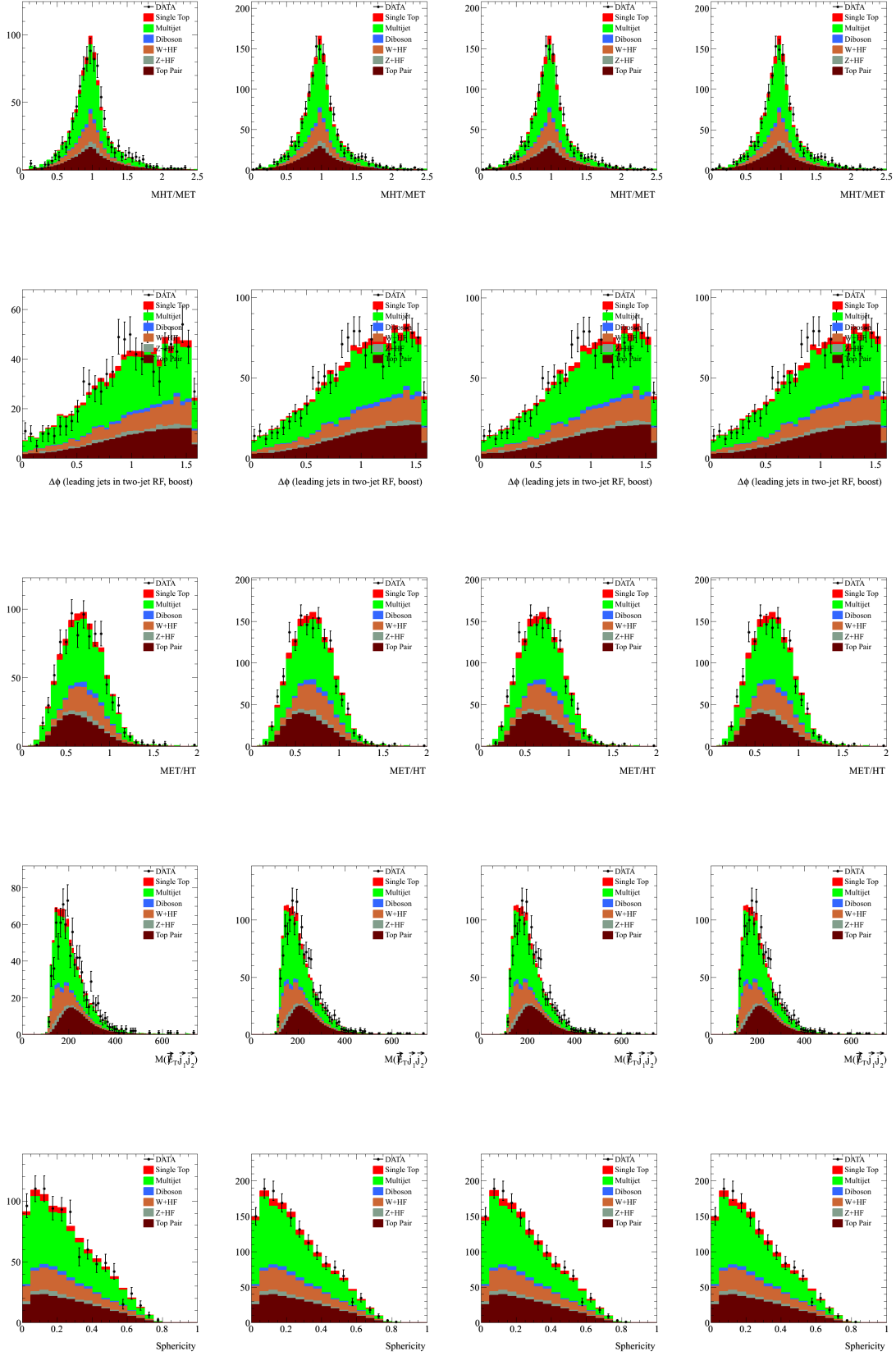


1.1.3 EwkCR/ region



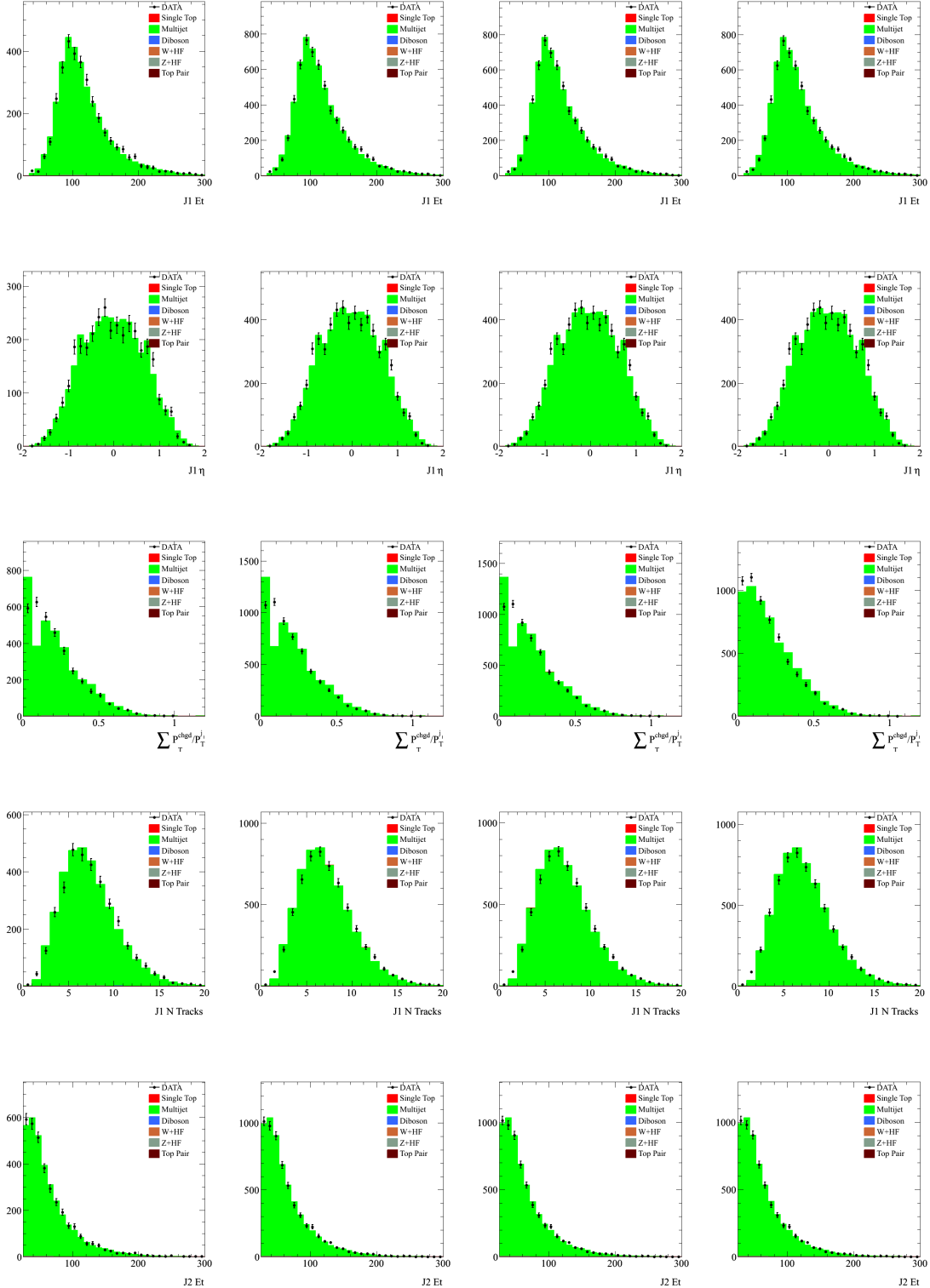


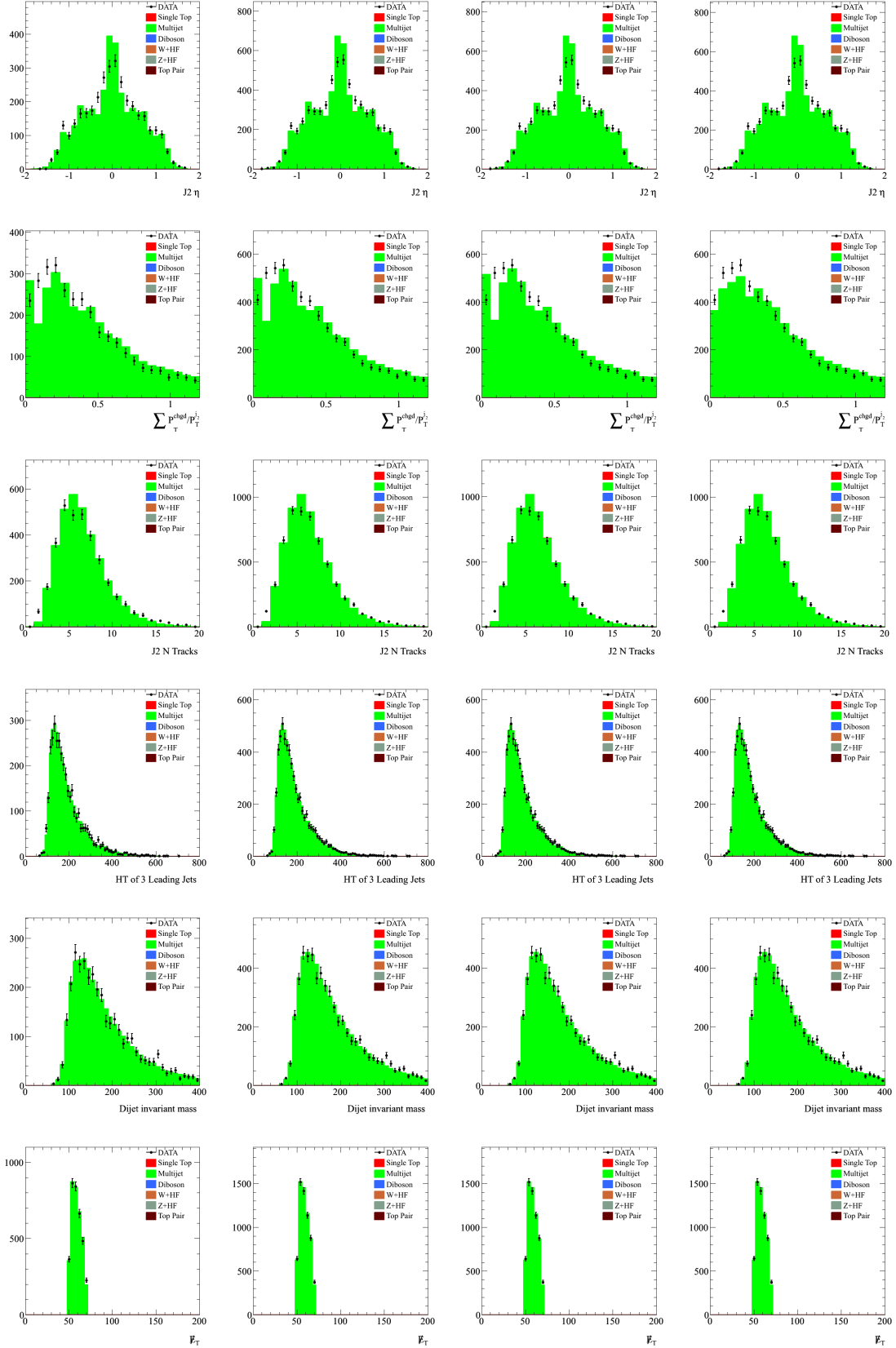


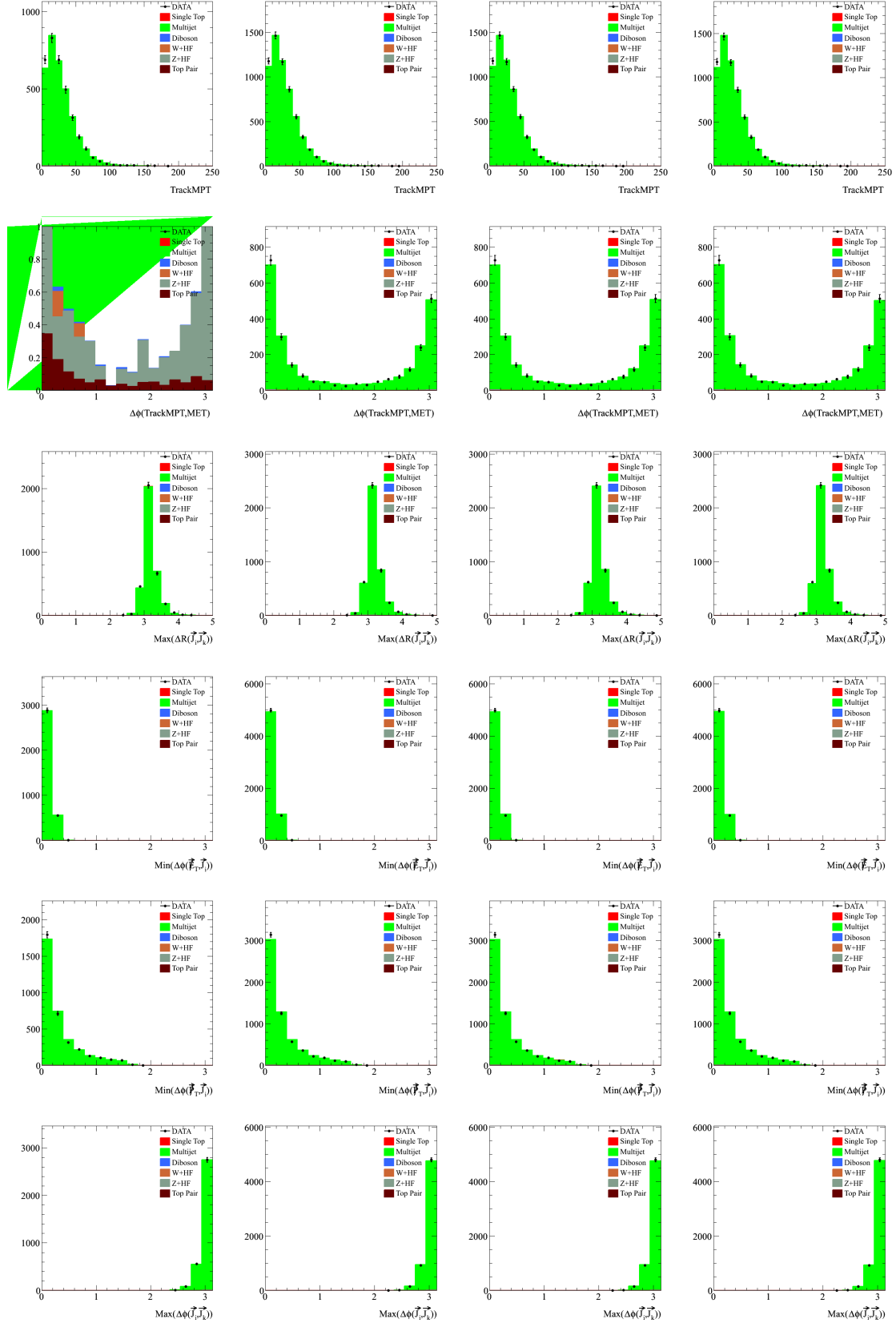


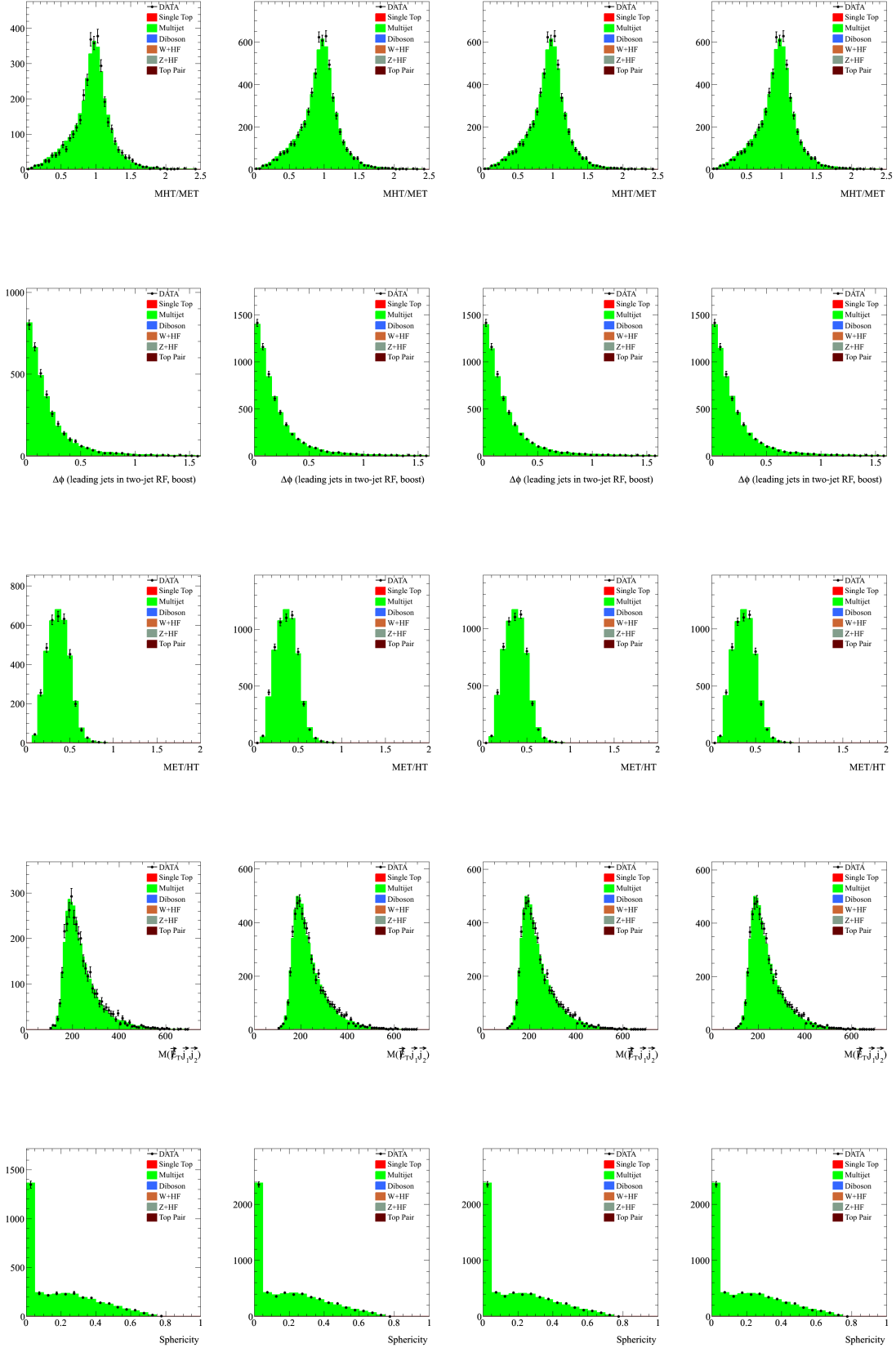
1.2 Category: SJ (in order of 4 approaches)

1.2.1 TRM/ region

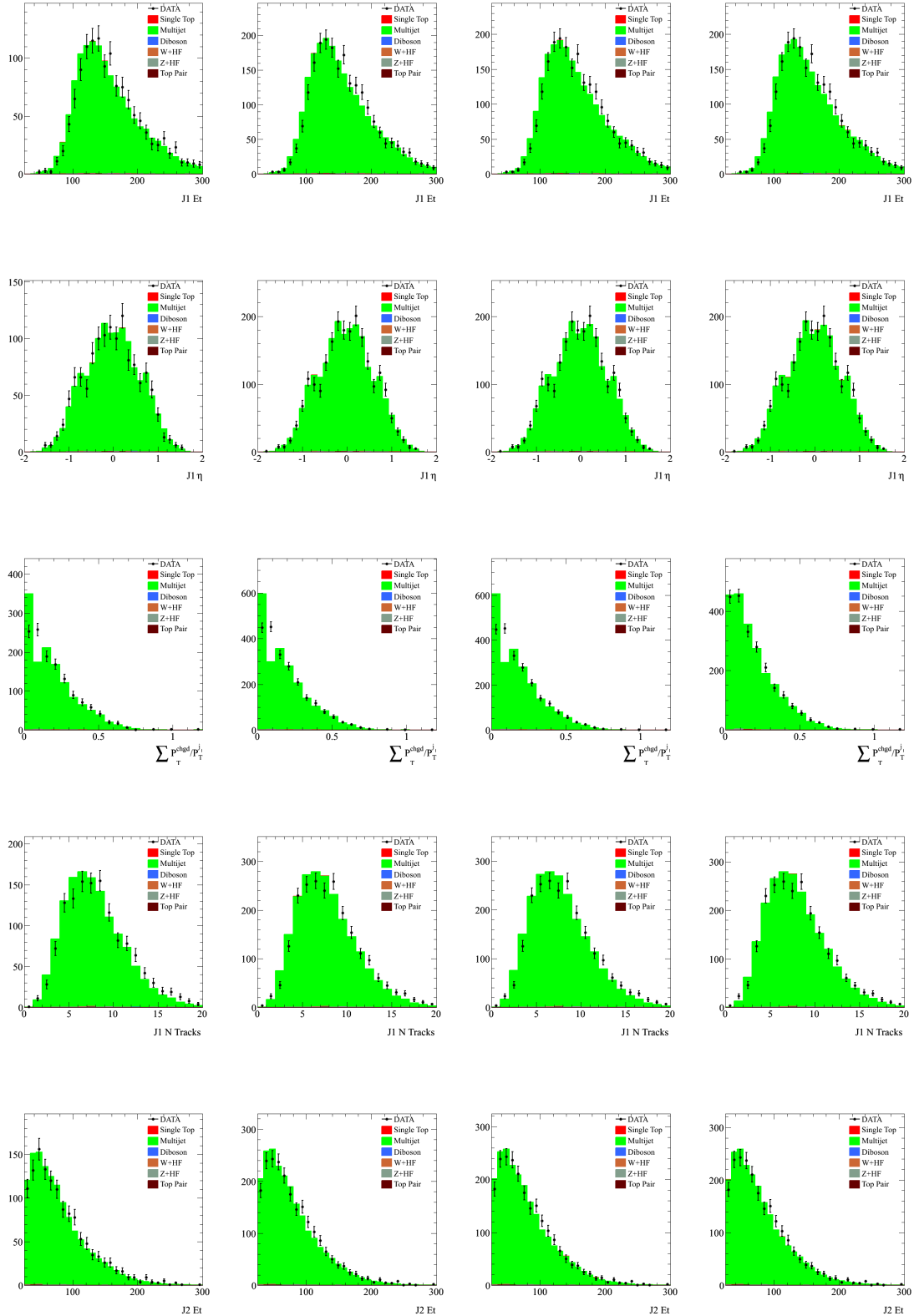


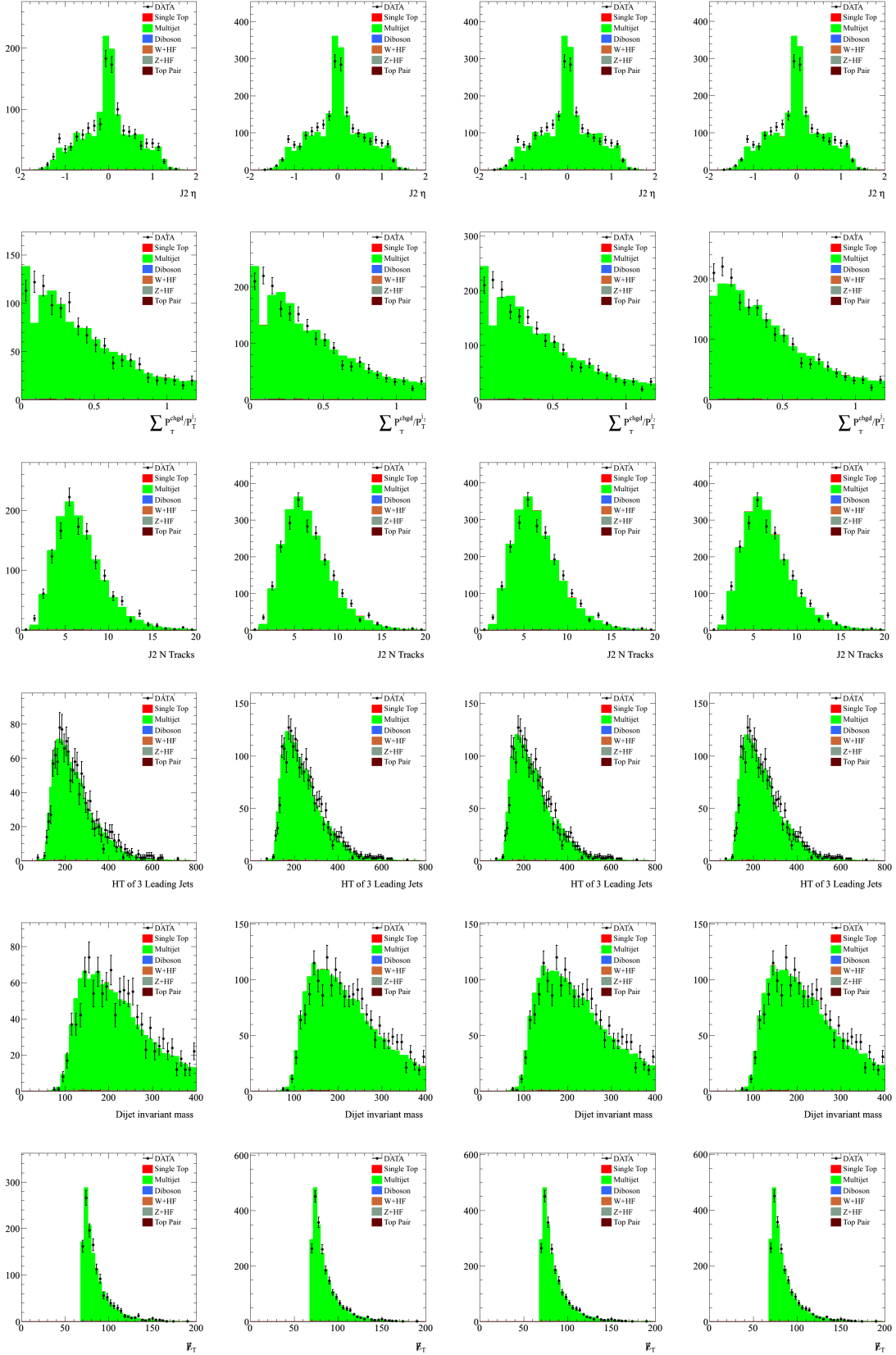


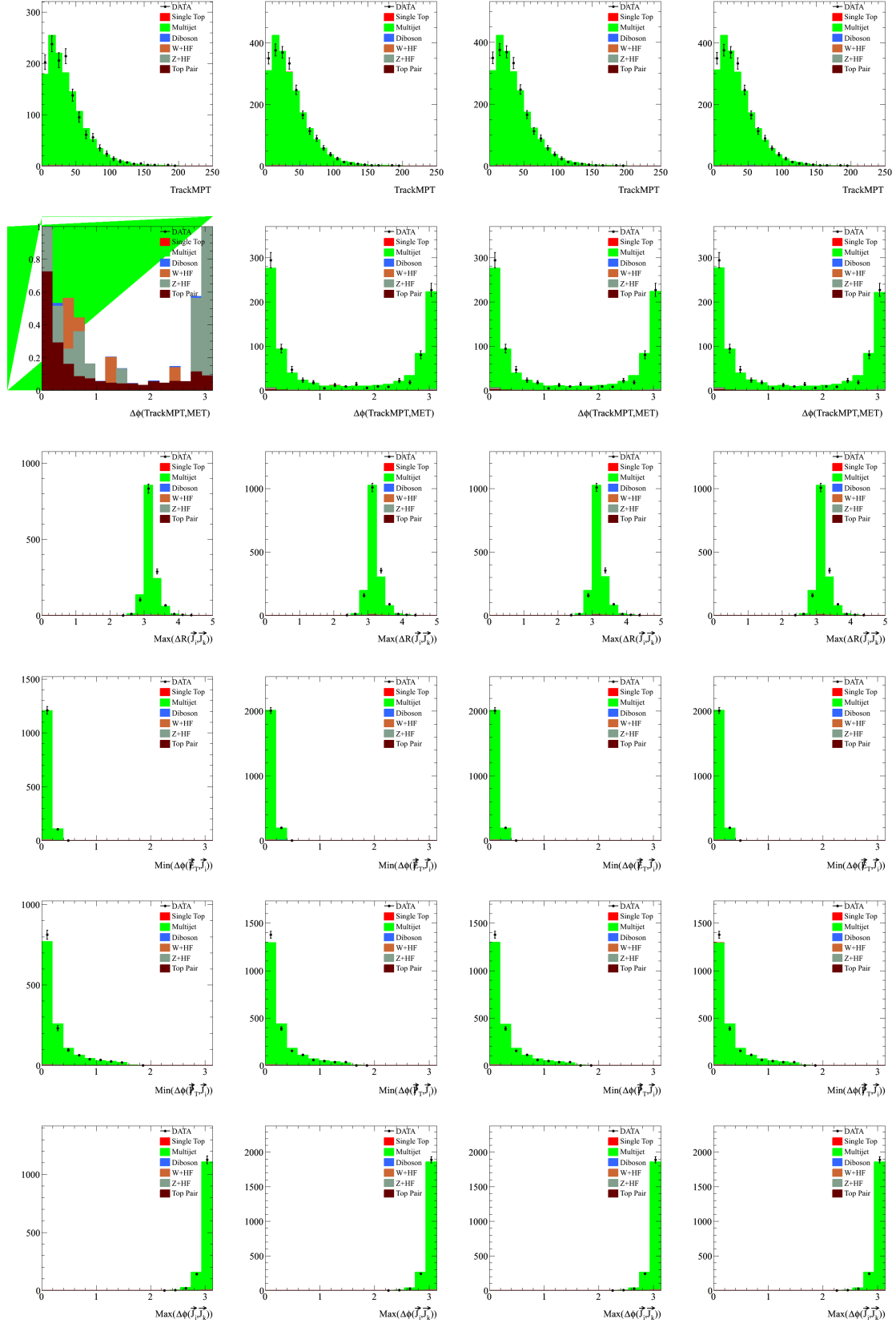


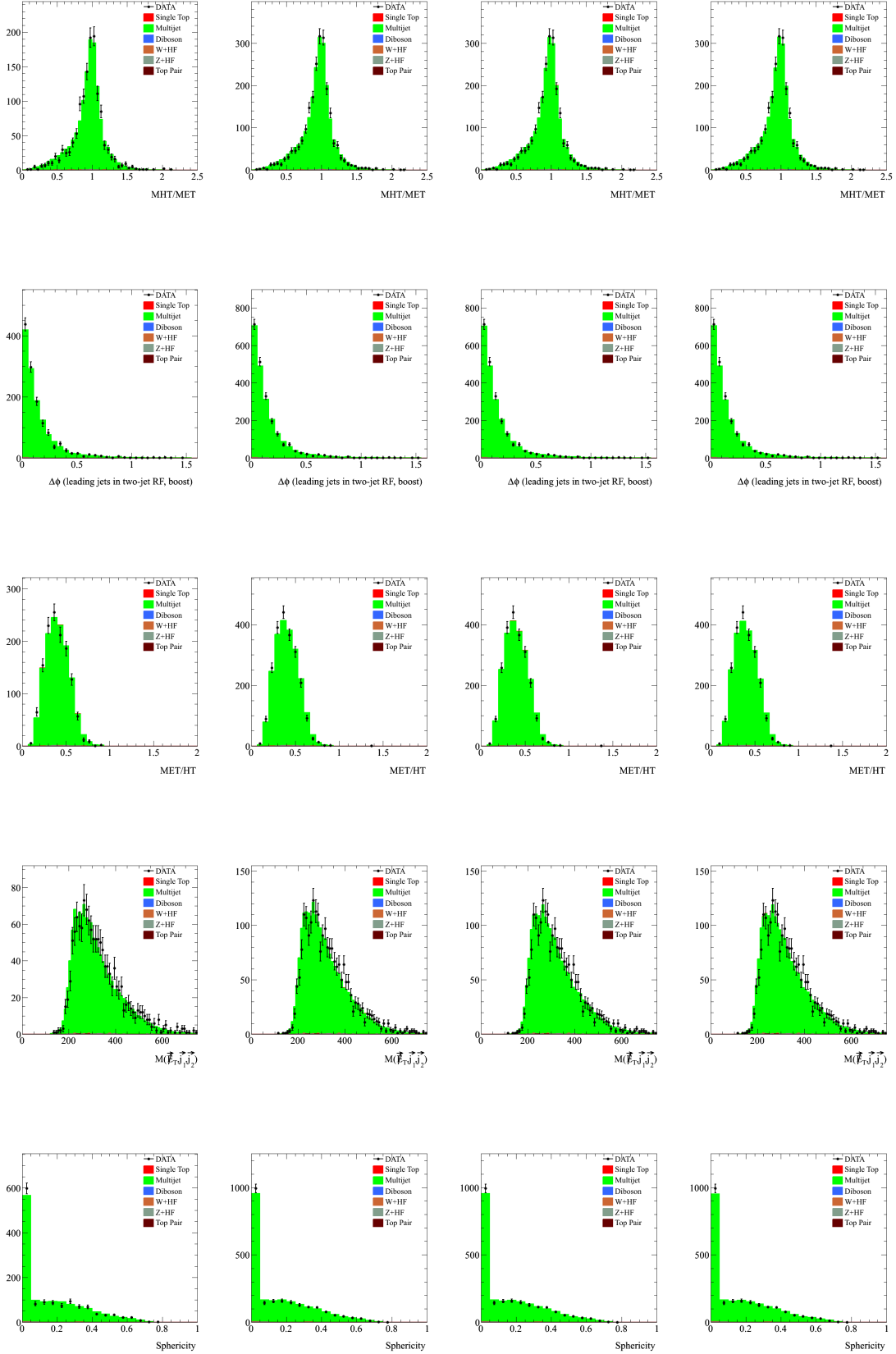


1.2.2 QCDCR/ region

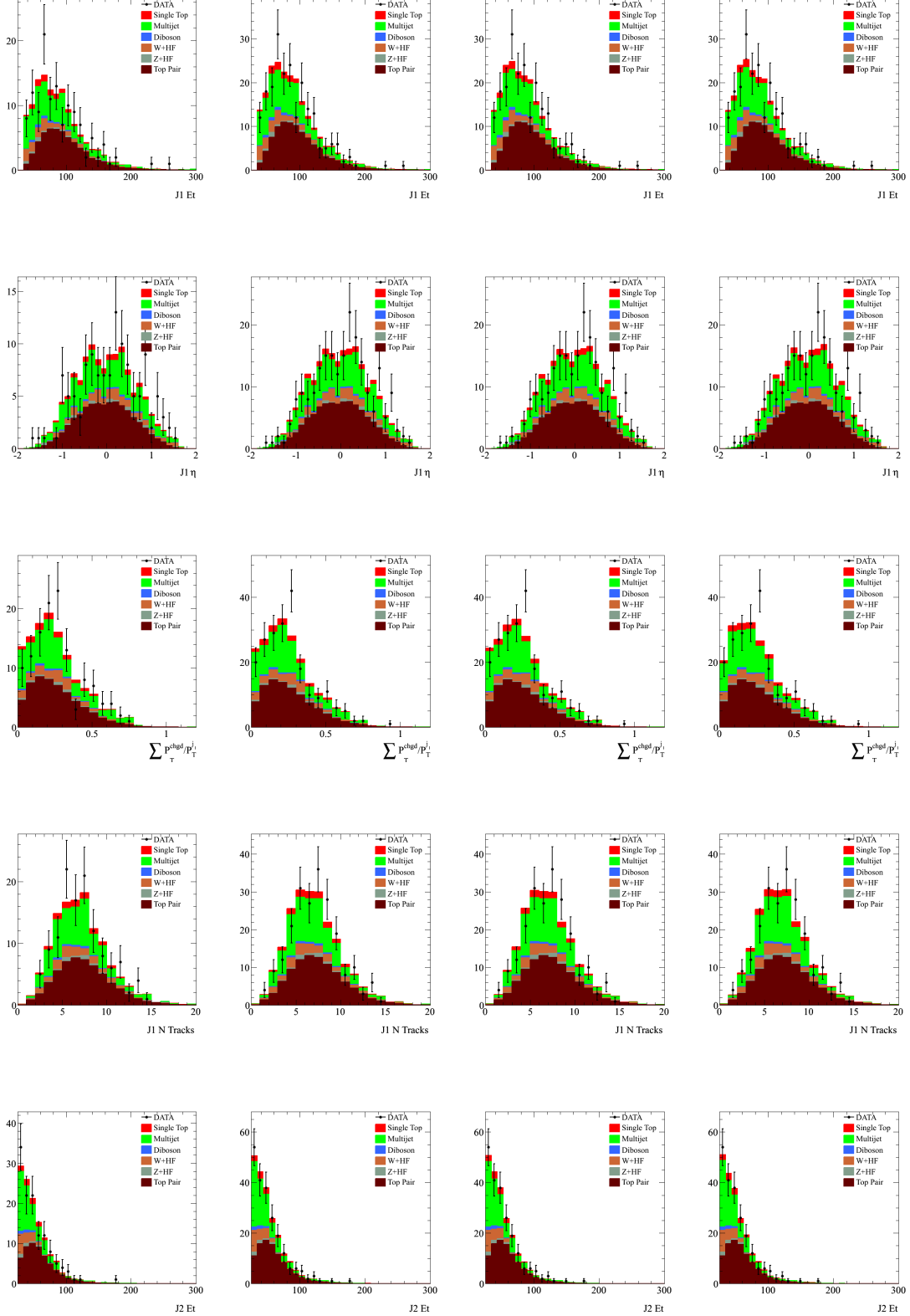


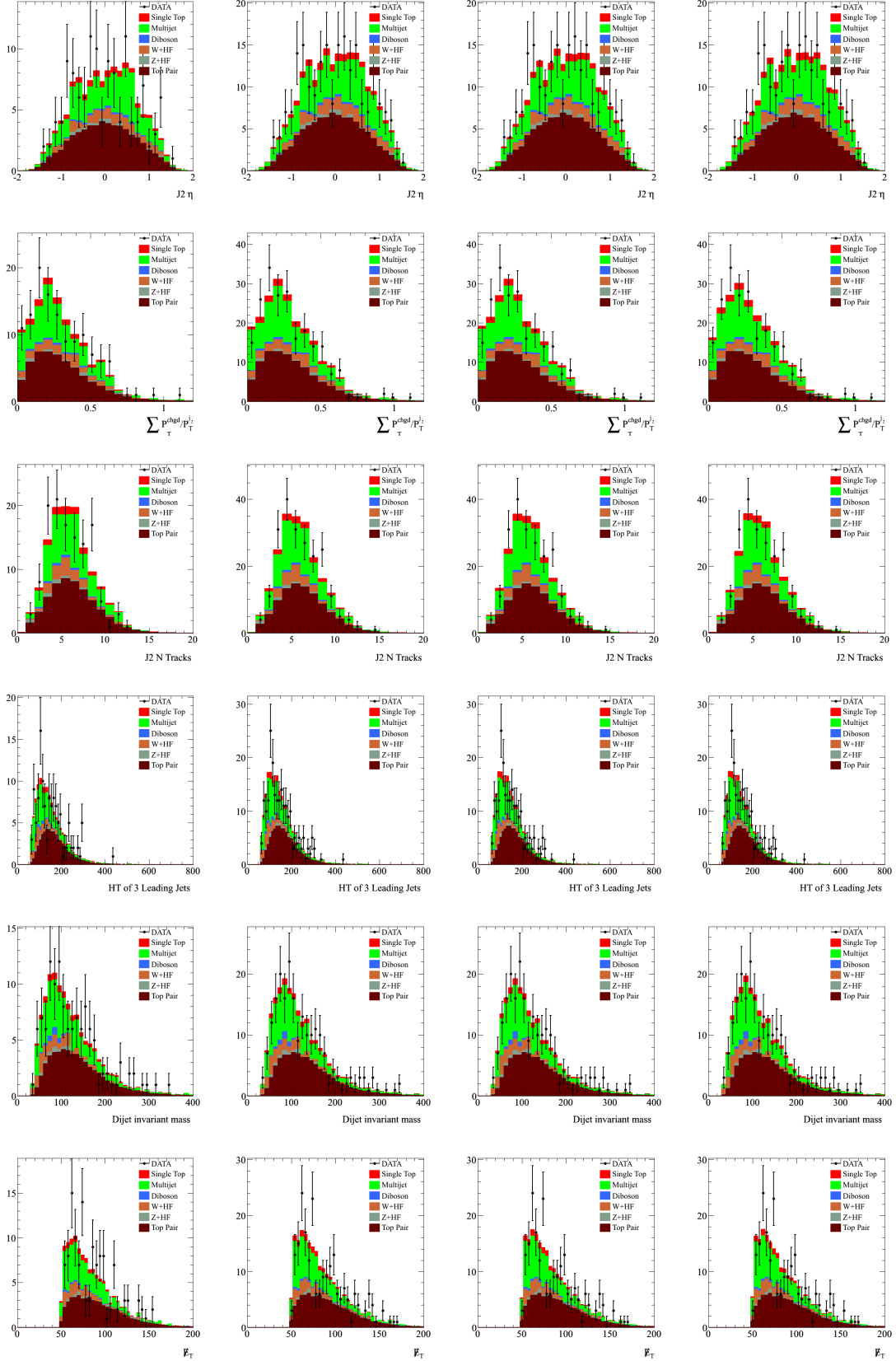


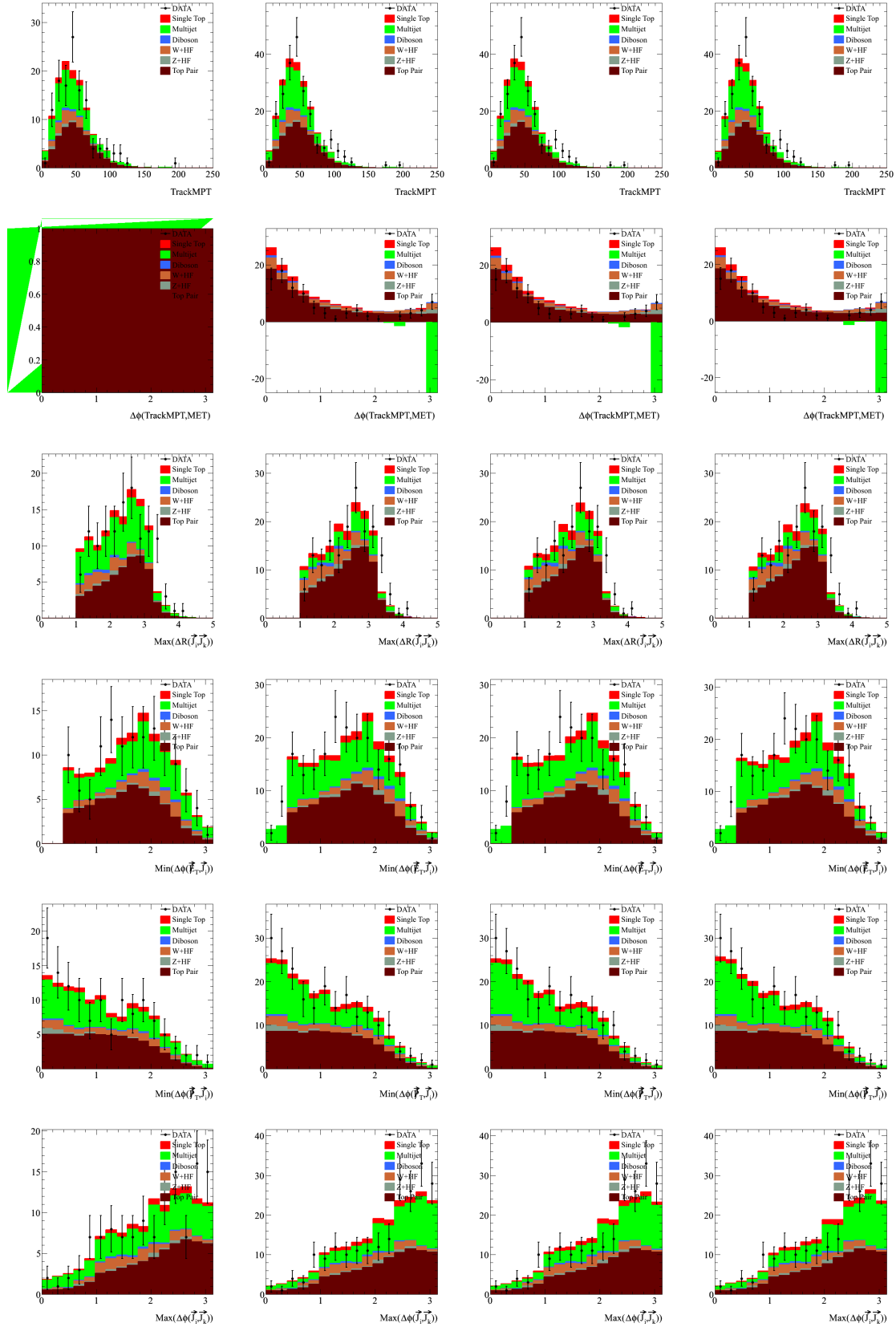


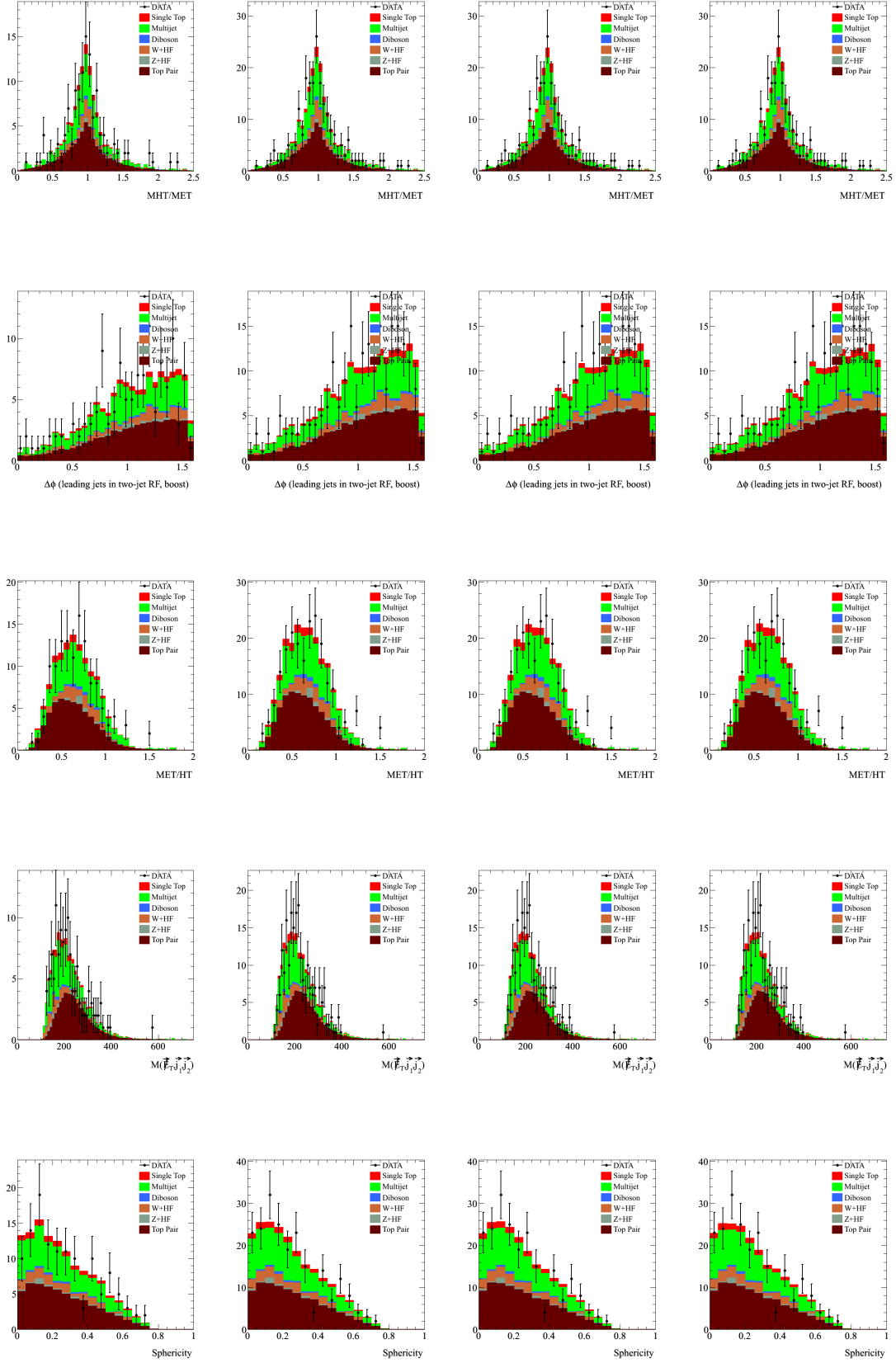


1.2.3 EwkCR/ region



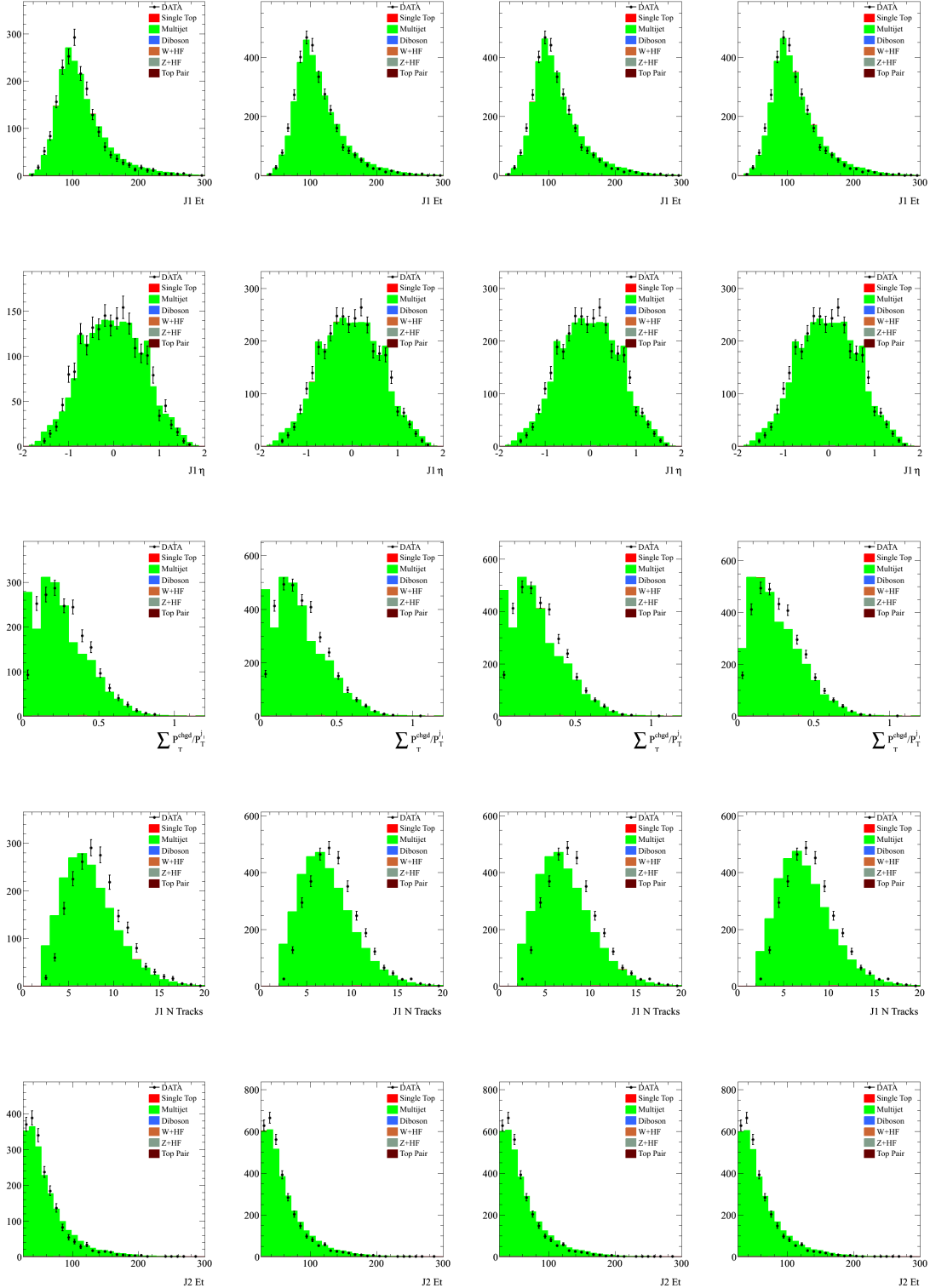


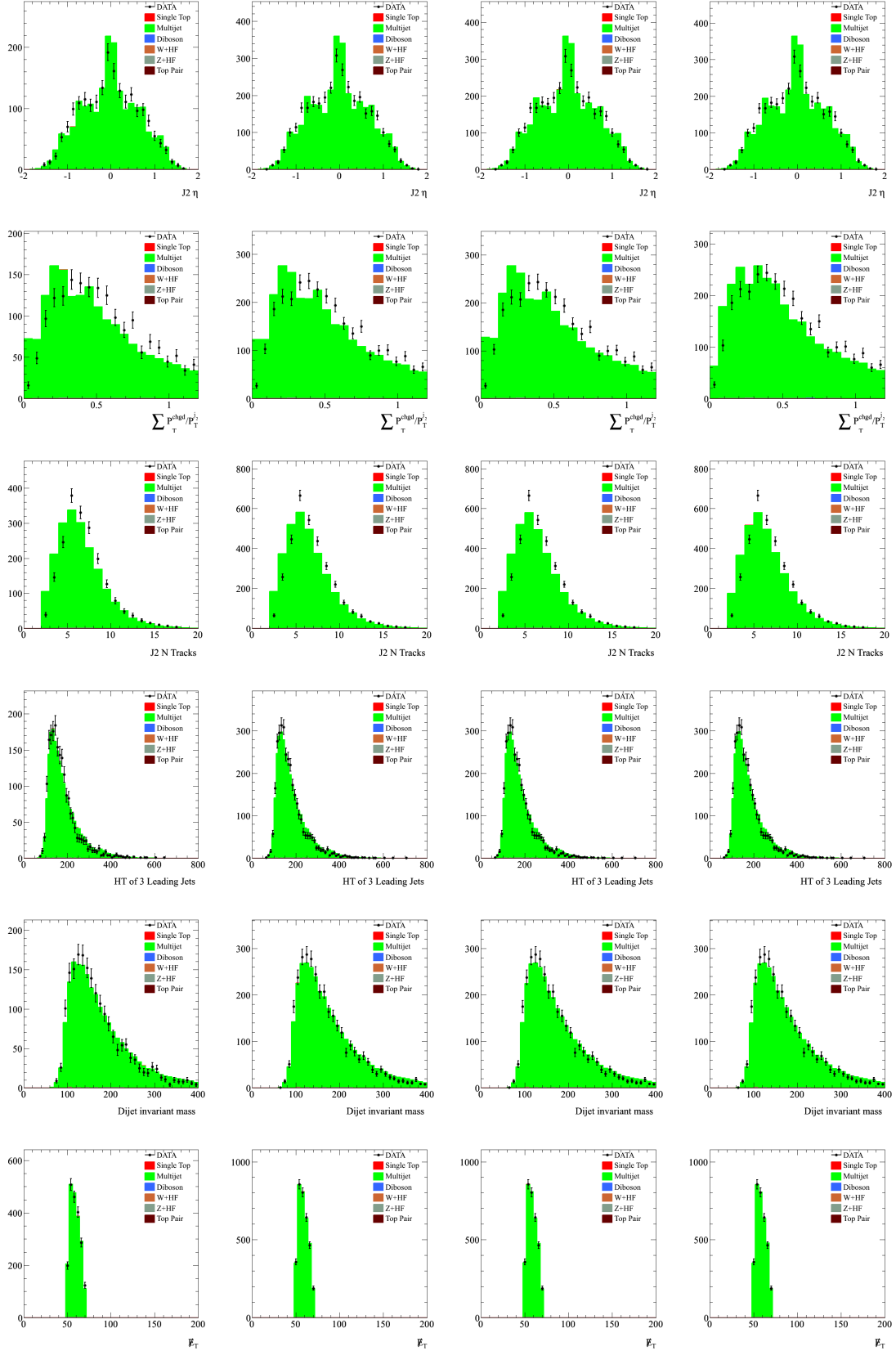


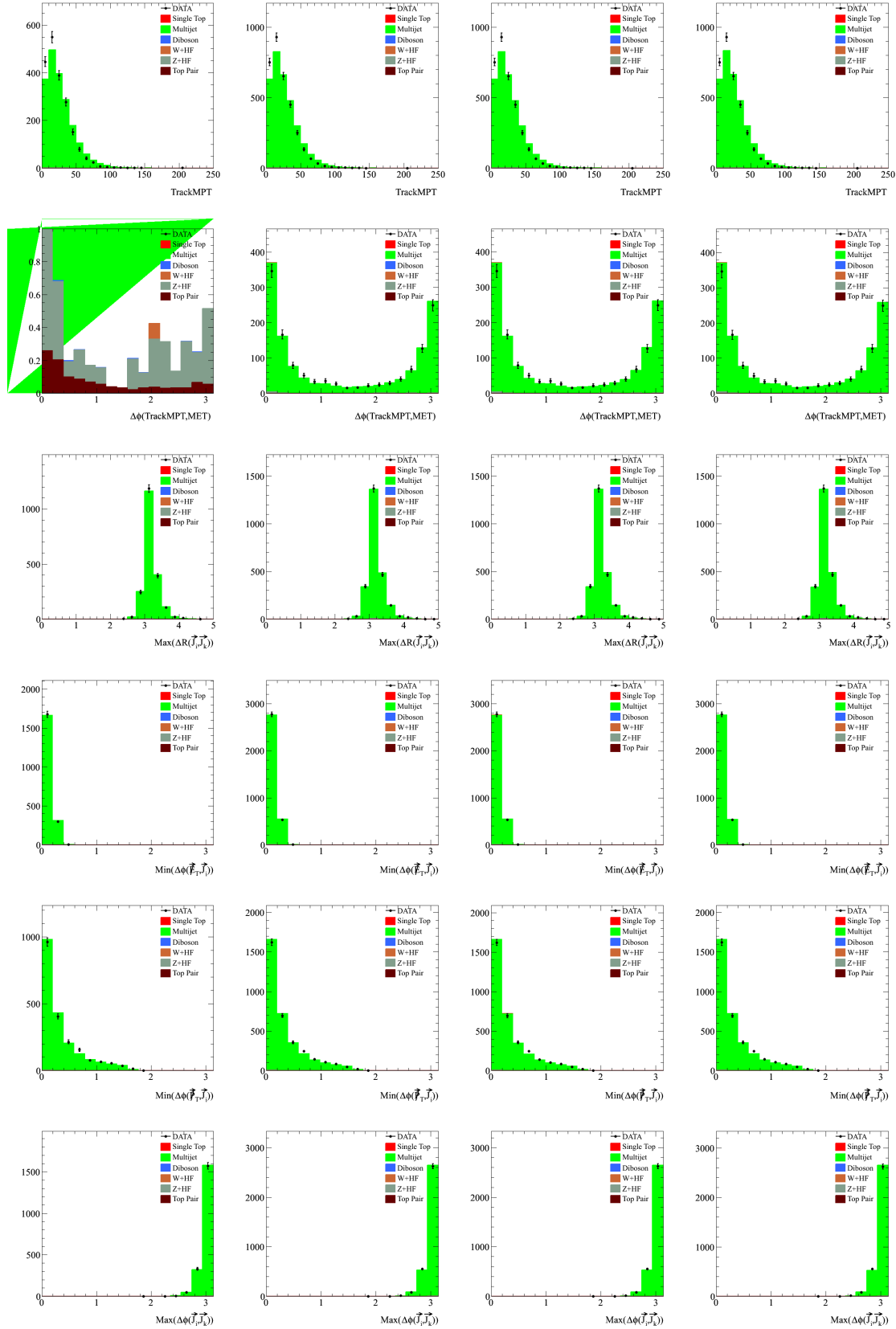


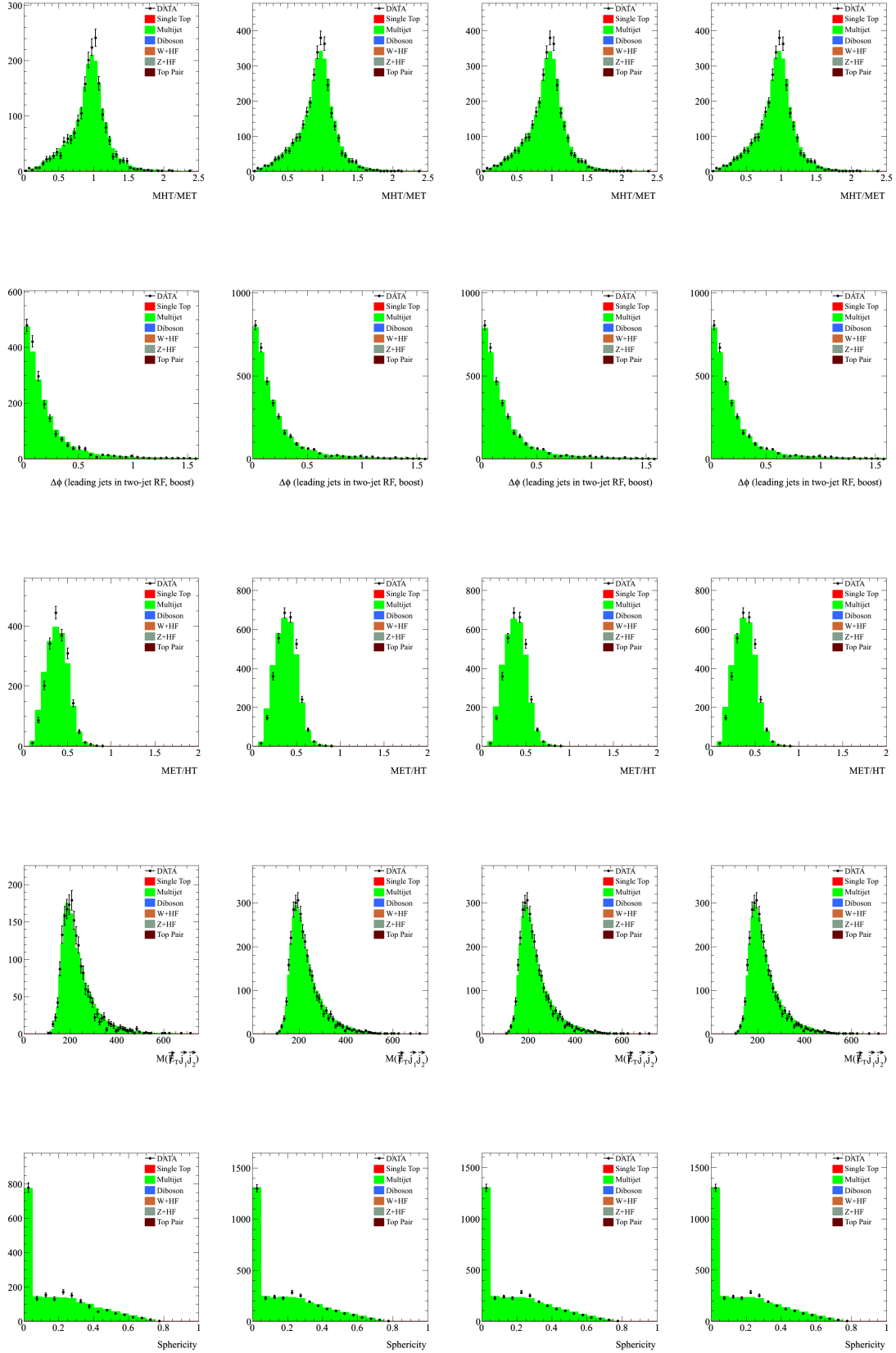
1.3 Category: SS (in order of 4 approaches)

1.3.1 TRM/ region

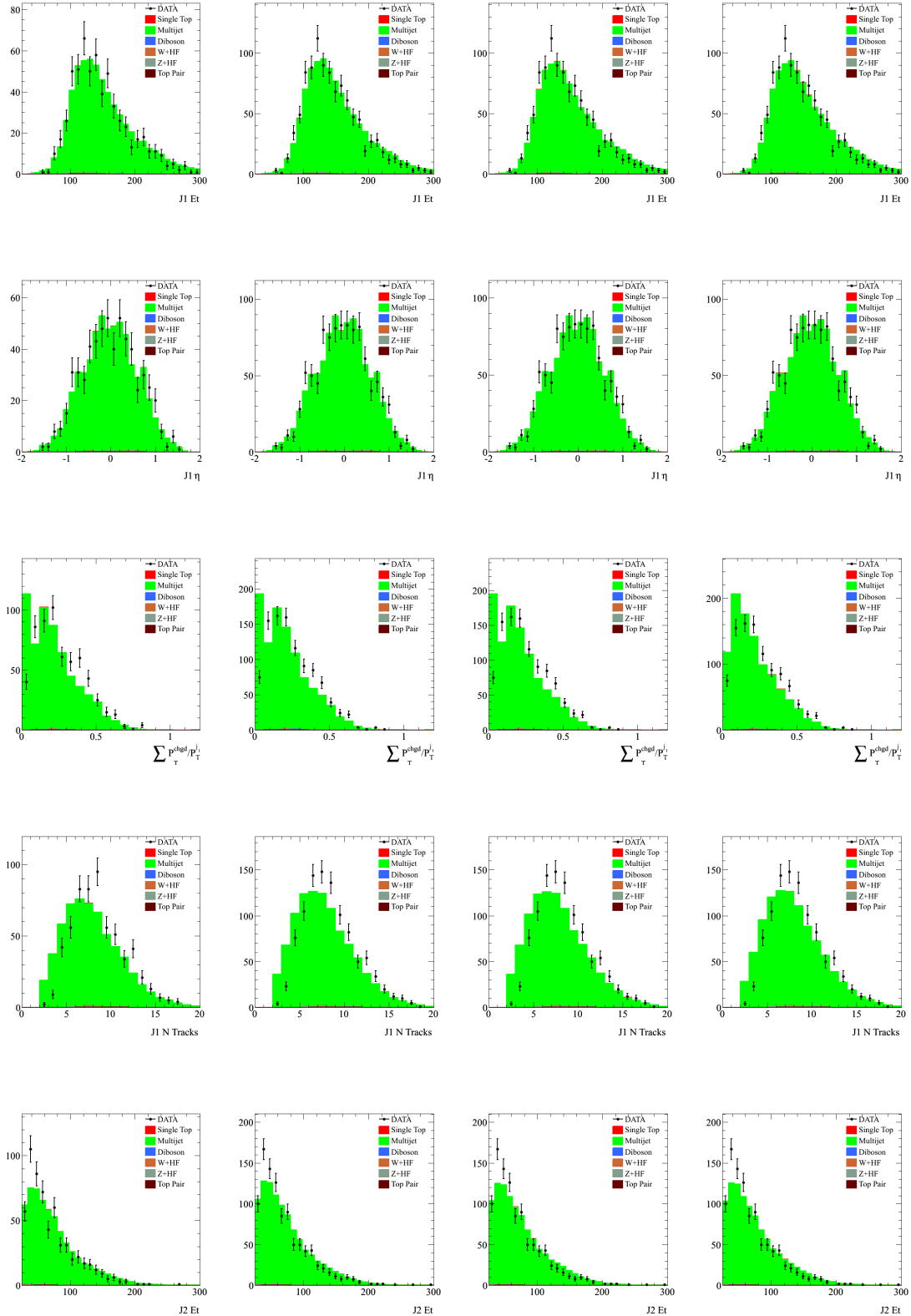


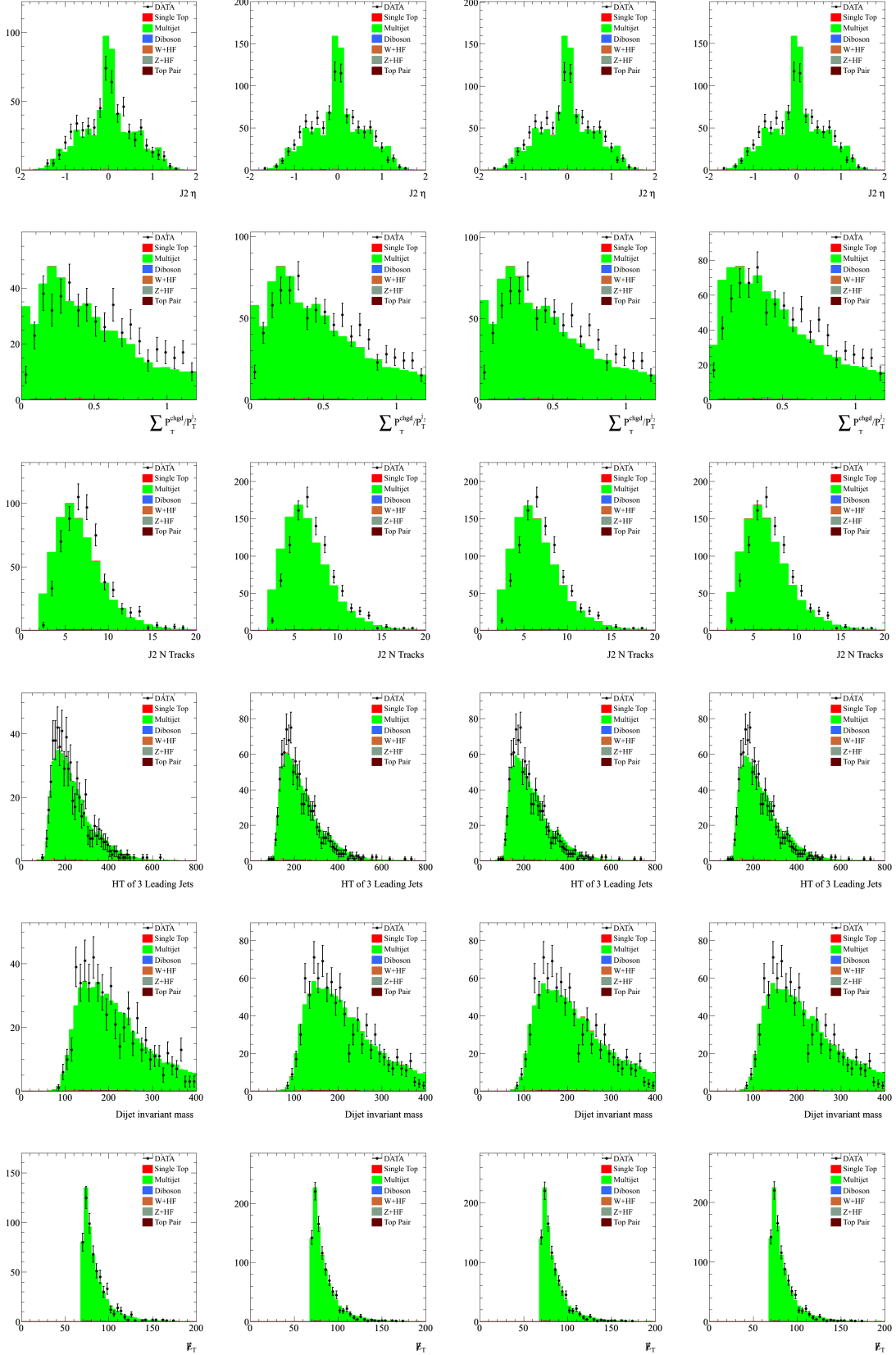


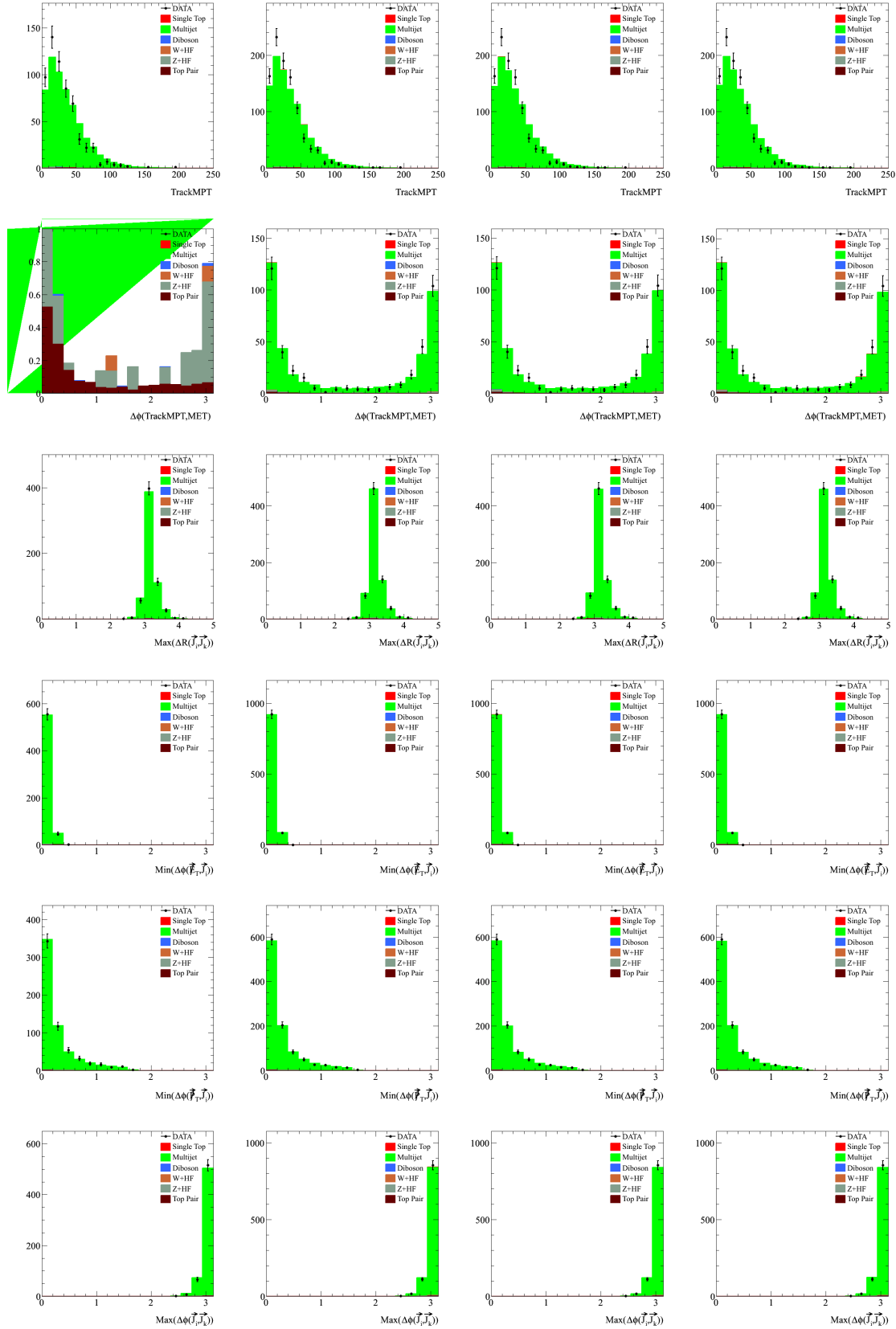


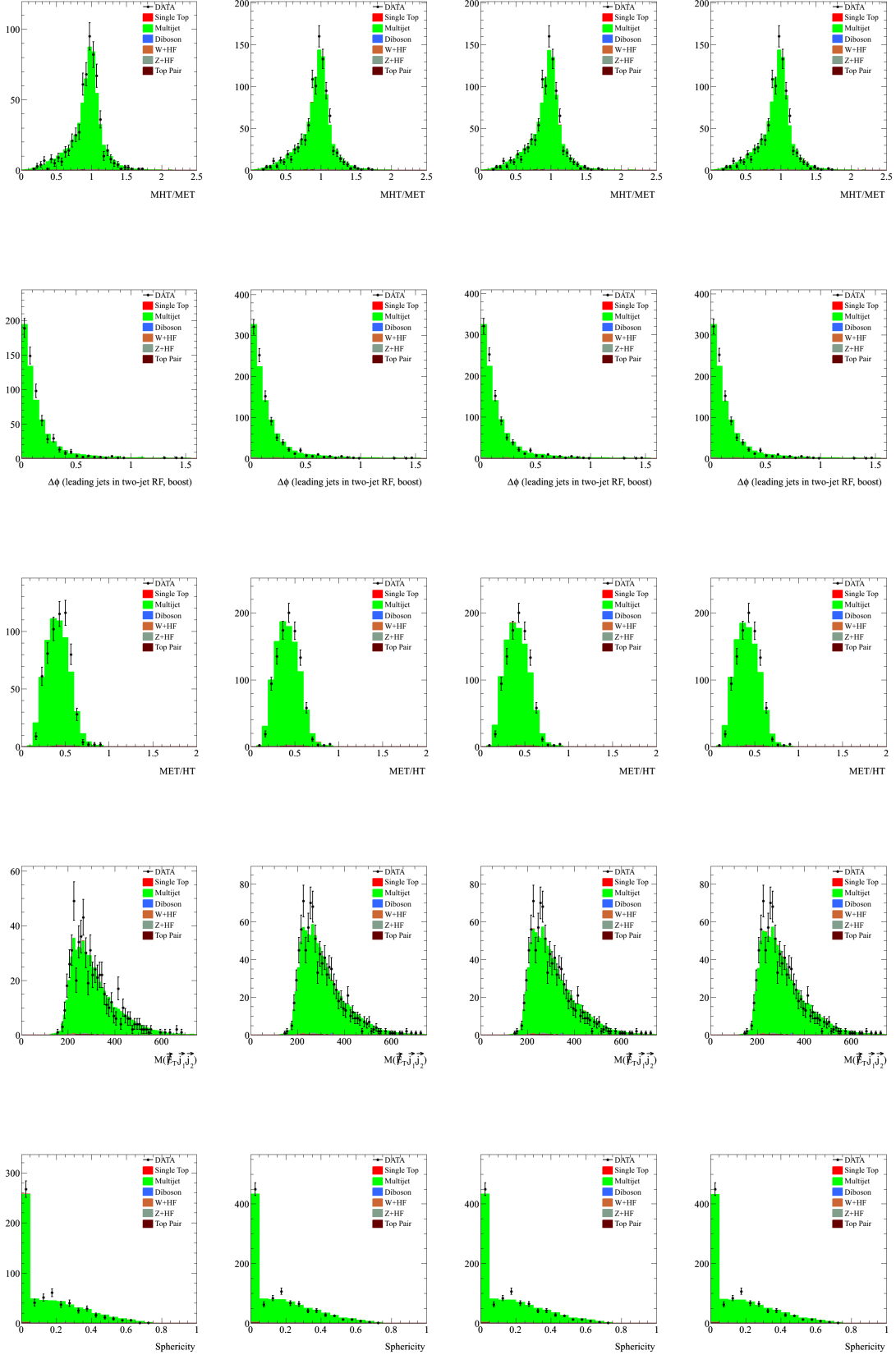


1.3.2 QCDCR/ region

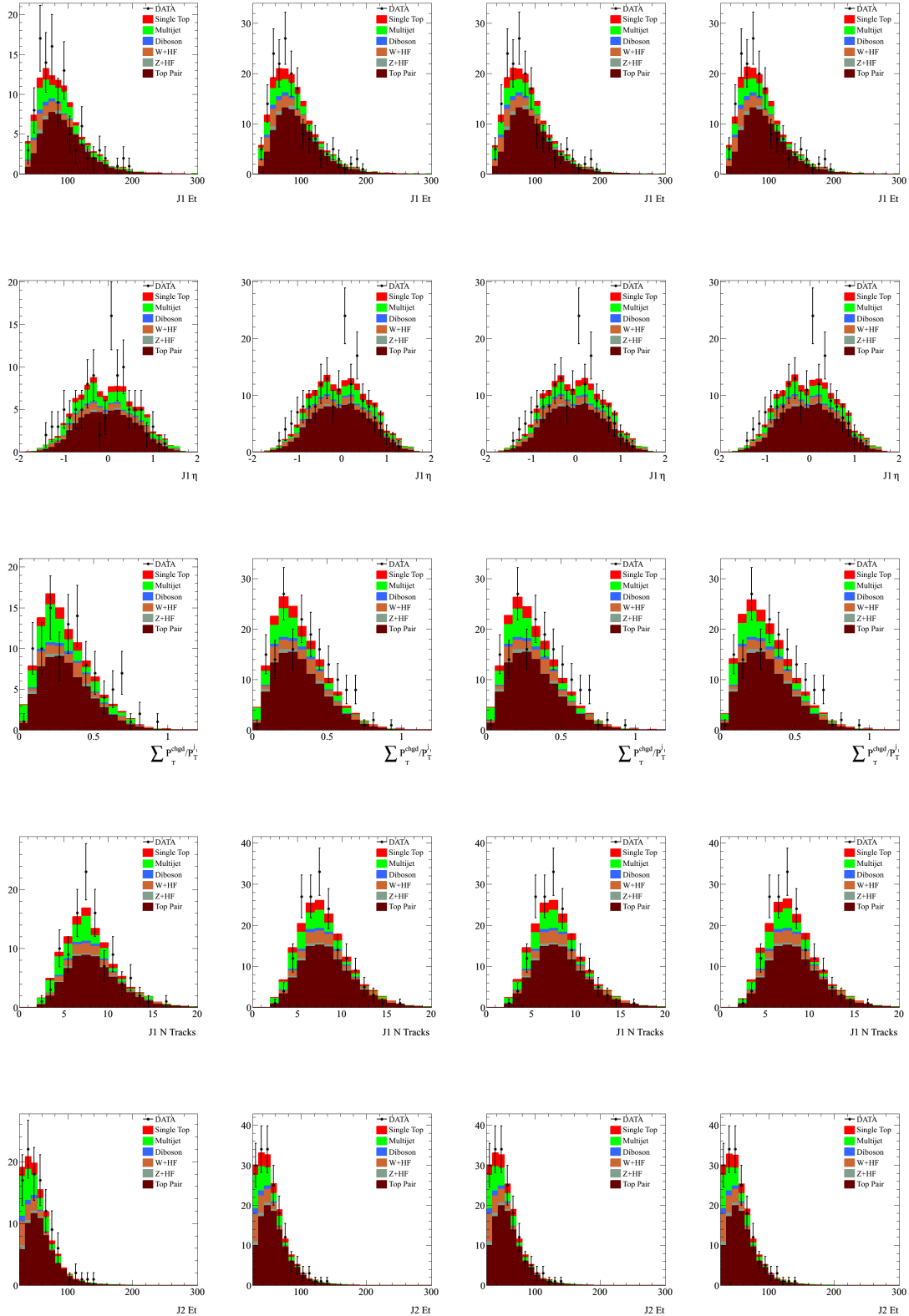


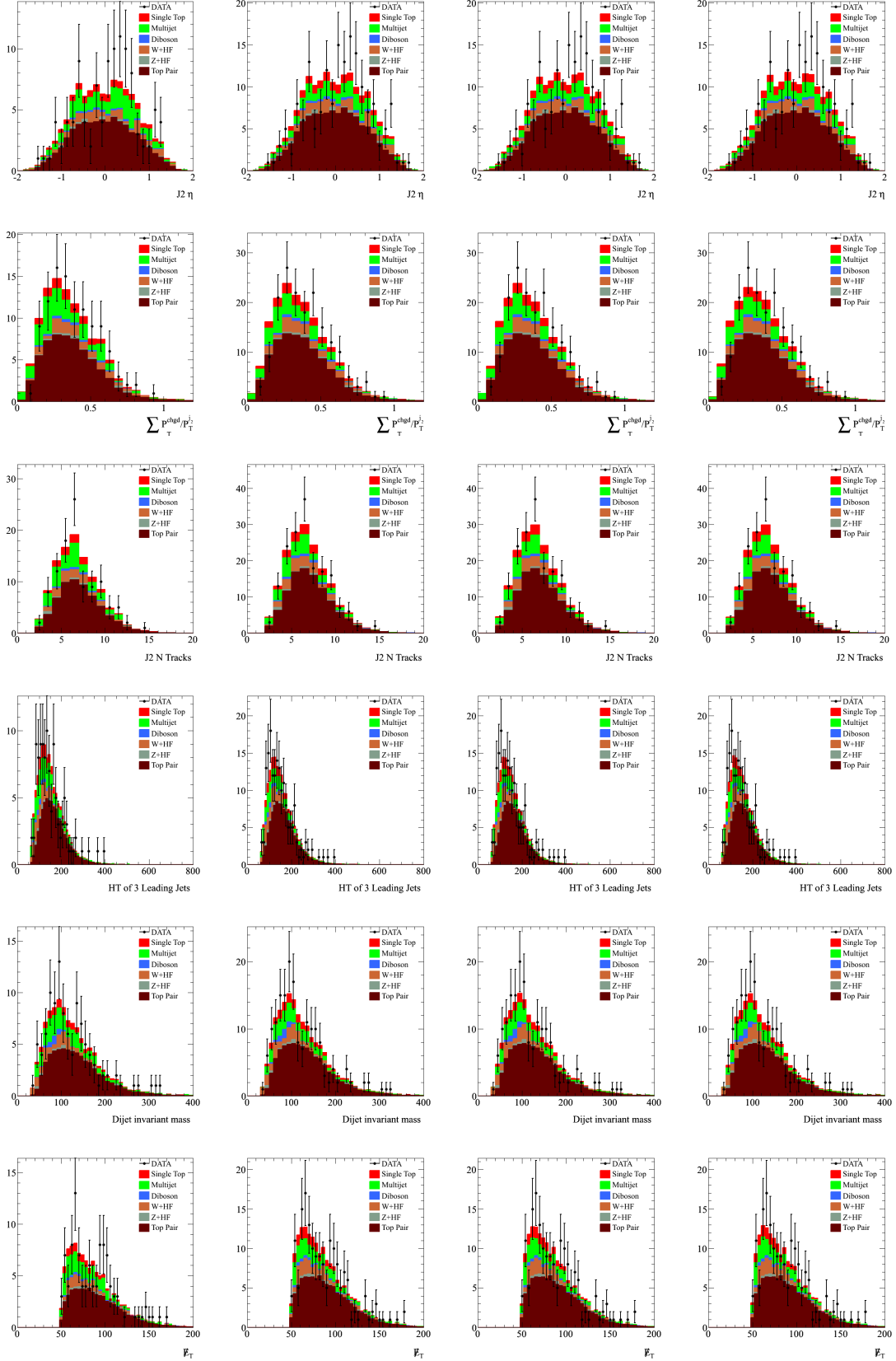


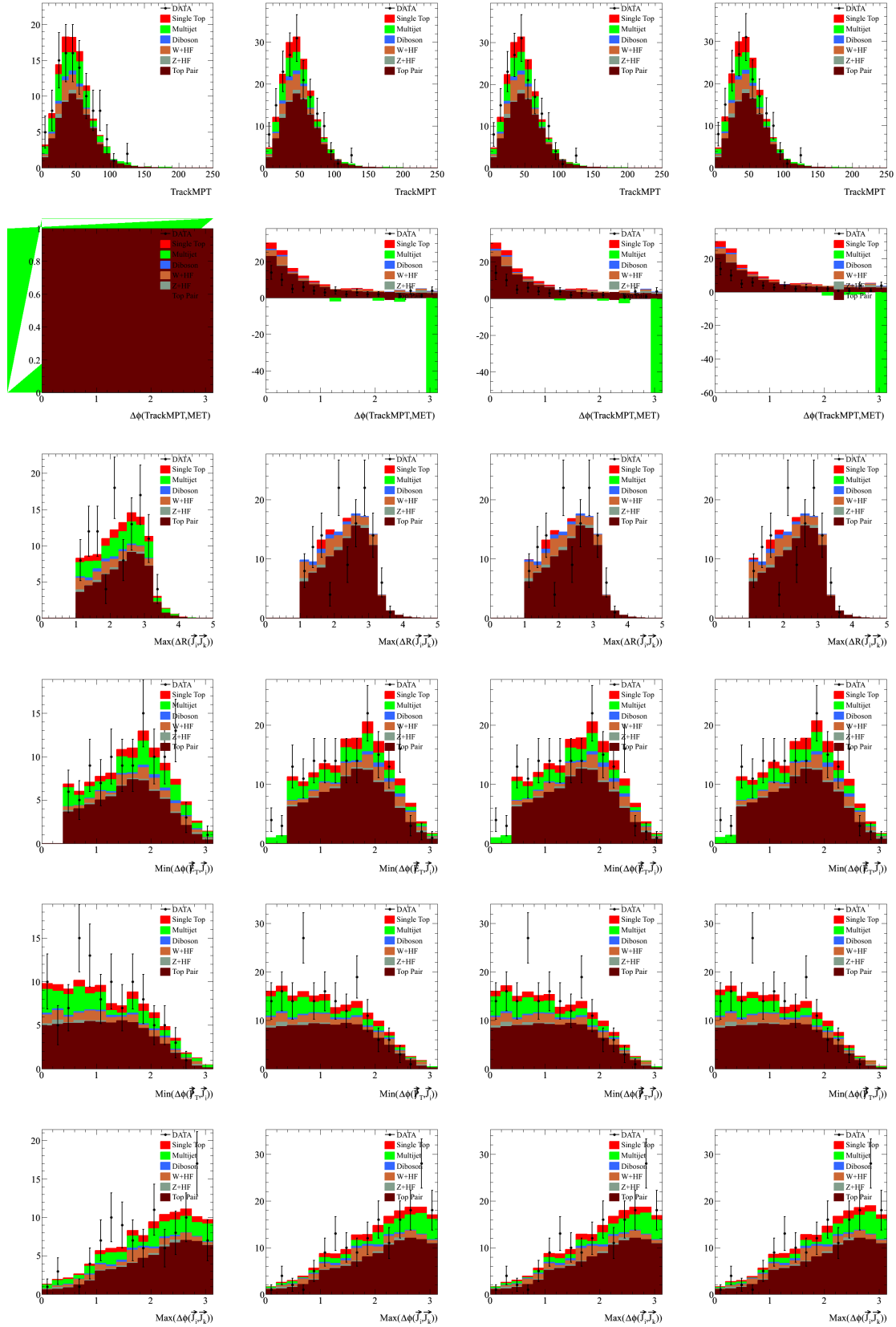


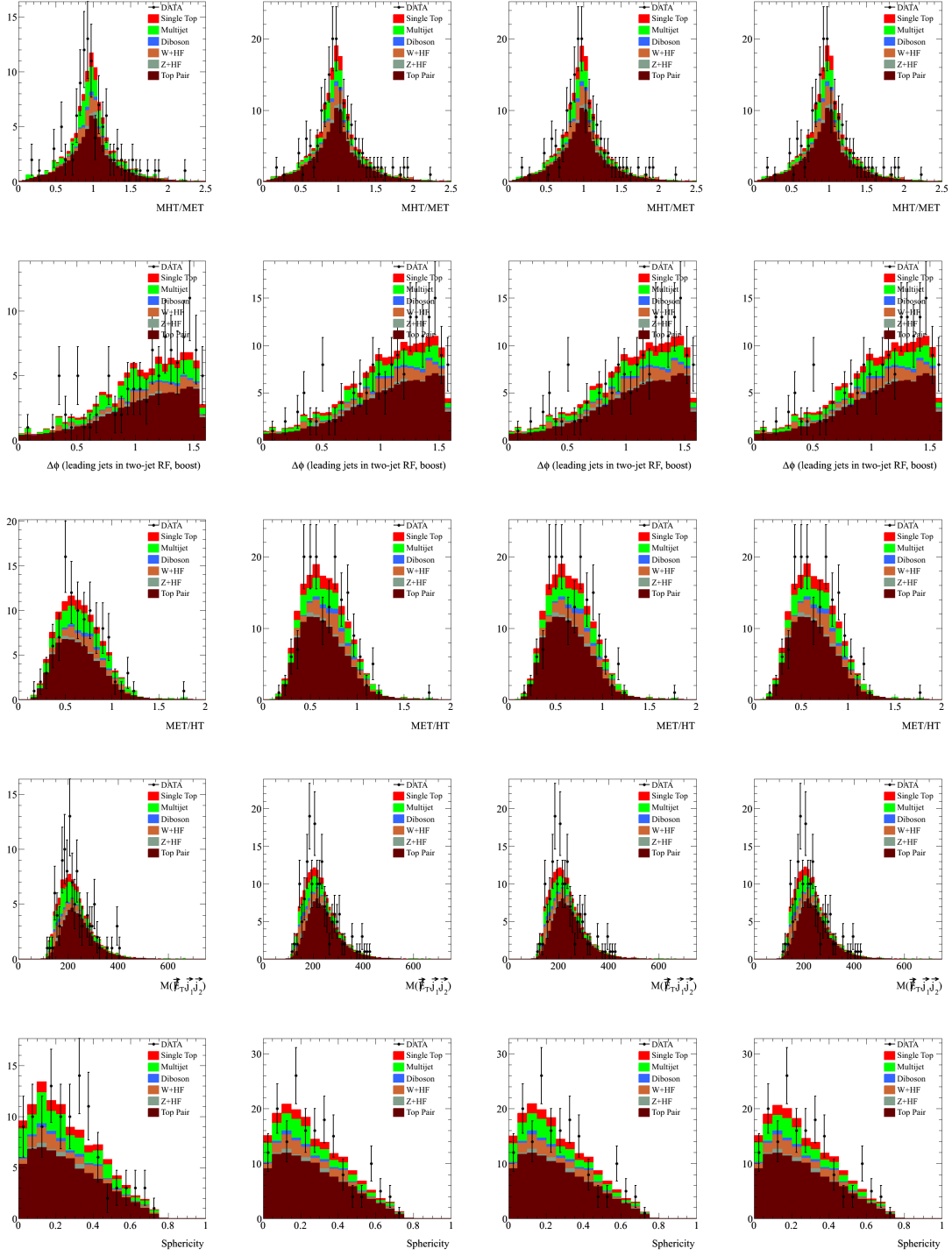


1.3.3 EwkCR/ region









1.4 Summary on these 4 “old” approaches

- There is no significant difference by applying the existed method with higher luminosities, though with larger data set we can have larger matrix.
- Smaller bins on J1(2)Z did improve its own distribution, but negligible effects on the others.
- From the mjj distribution in different regions, we can see slightly the bias: i.e., jet in TRM tends to have smaller Et, which predicts smaller mjj in the other regions.

2 Methods with new parameters

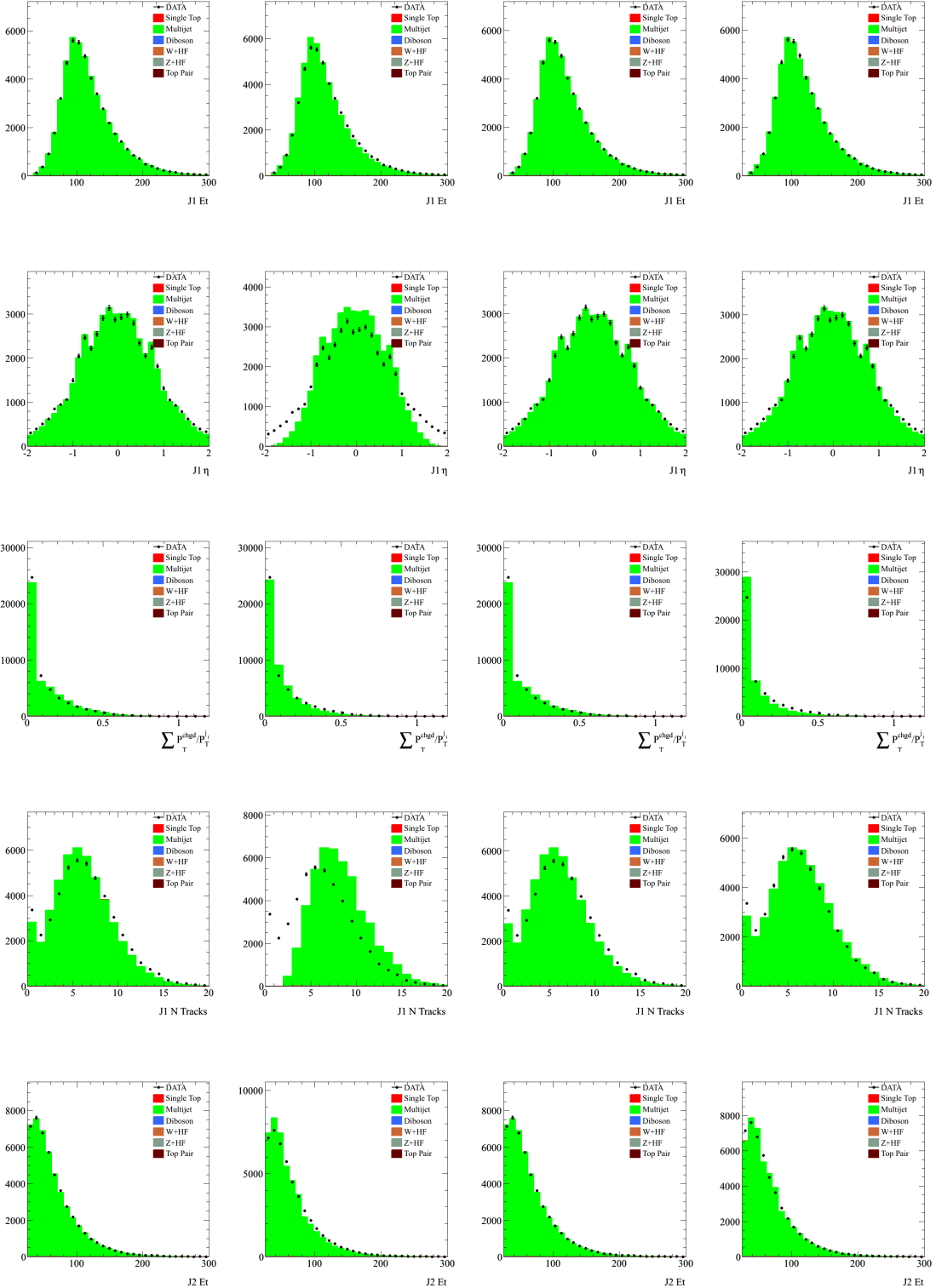
Motivation of this section mainly comes from the various approaches for TRM has been used by different groups in CDF. In this section, the data refers to 3.6fb^{-1} unless specified.

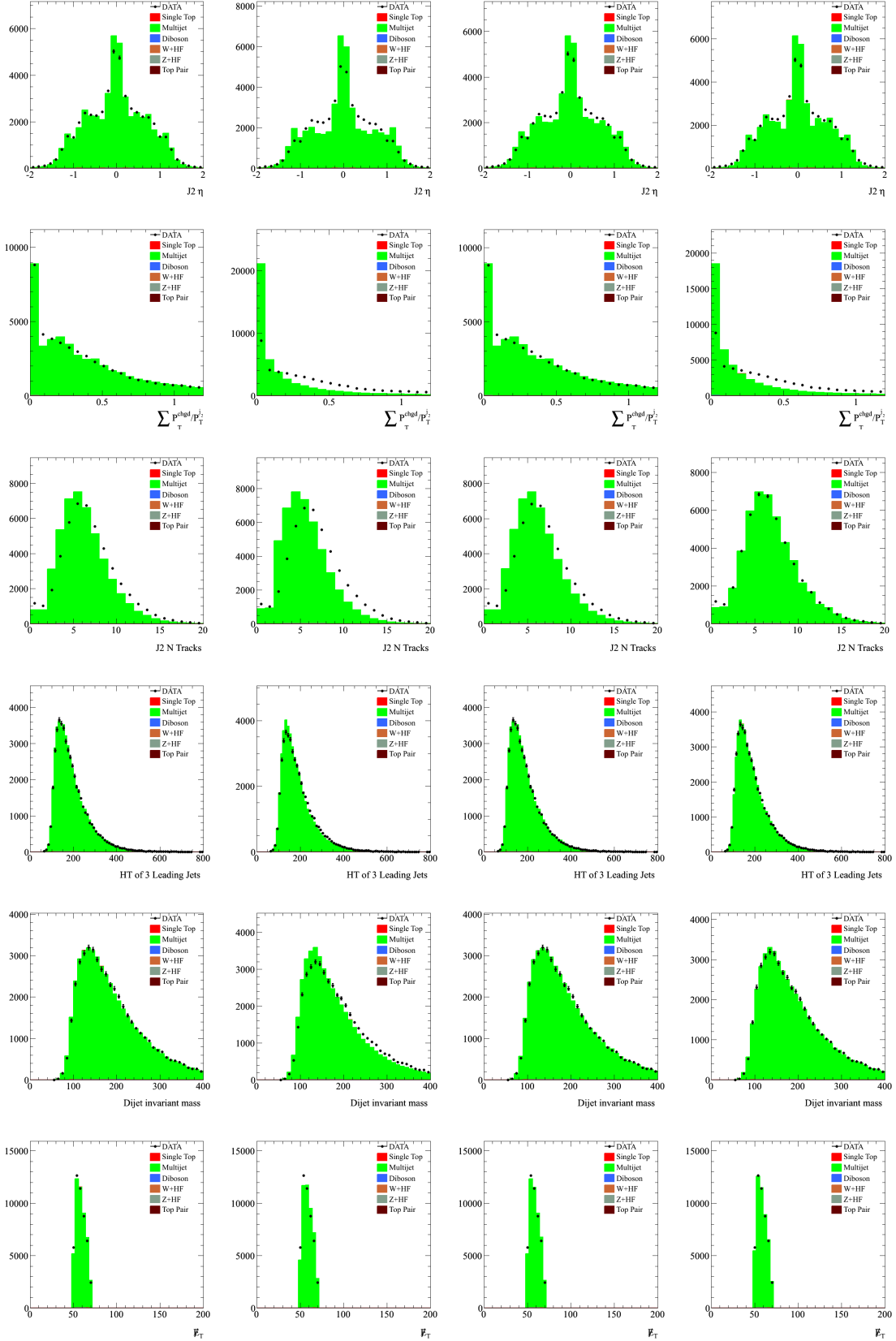
- base: “old TRM” derived with 3.6fb^{-1} , then applies to 3.6fb^{-1} . For comparison purpose.

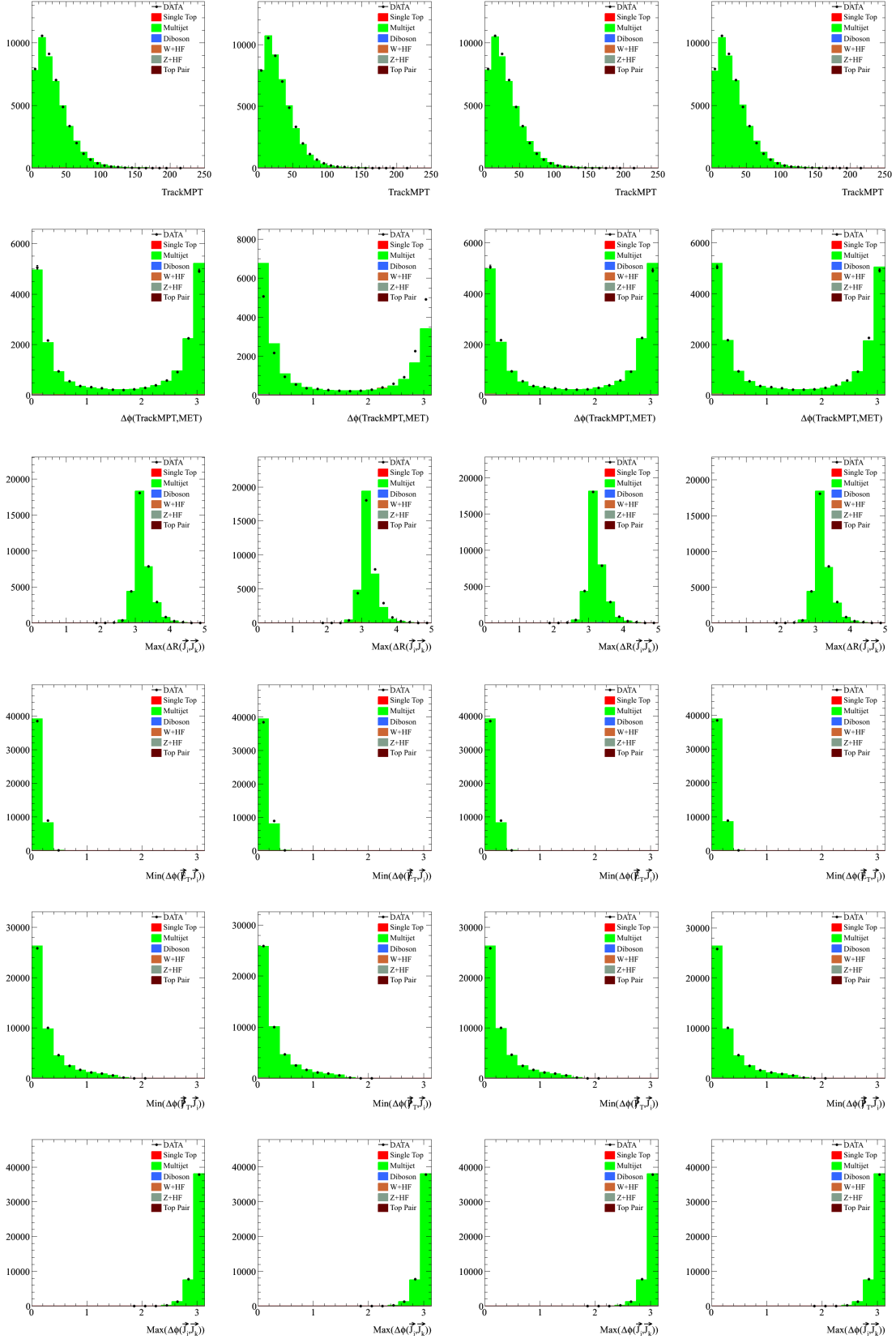
	J1(2)Et	25	50	80	100	120	150	200	1000					
• try2:	J1(2) η	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.0									
	J1(2)Ntrk	0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	13	100	
	J1(2)Et	25	50	80	100	120	150	200	1000					
• try3:	Ji ϕ^1	0.0	$\frac{1}{4}\pi$	$\frac{1}{2}\pi$	$\frac{3}{4}\pi$	π								
	HT3	60	150	350	1000									
	J1(2)Z	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	10.							
	J1(2)Et	25	50	80	100	120	150	200	1000					
	J1(2) η	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.0									
• try4:	HT3	60	150	350	1000									
	J1(2)Ntrk	0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	13	100	
	J1(2) ϕ	0.0	$\frac{1}{4}\pi$	$\frac{1}{2}\pi$	$\frac{3}{4}\pi$	π								

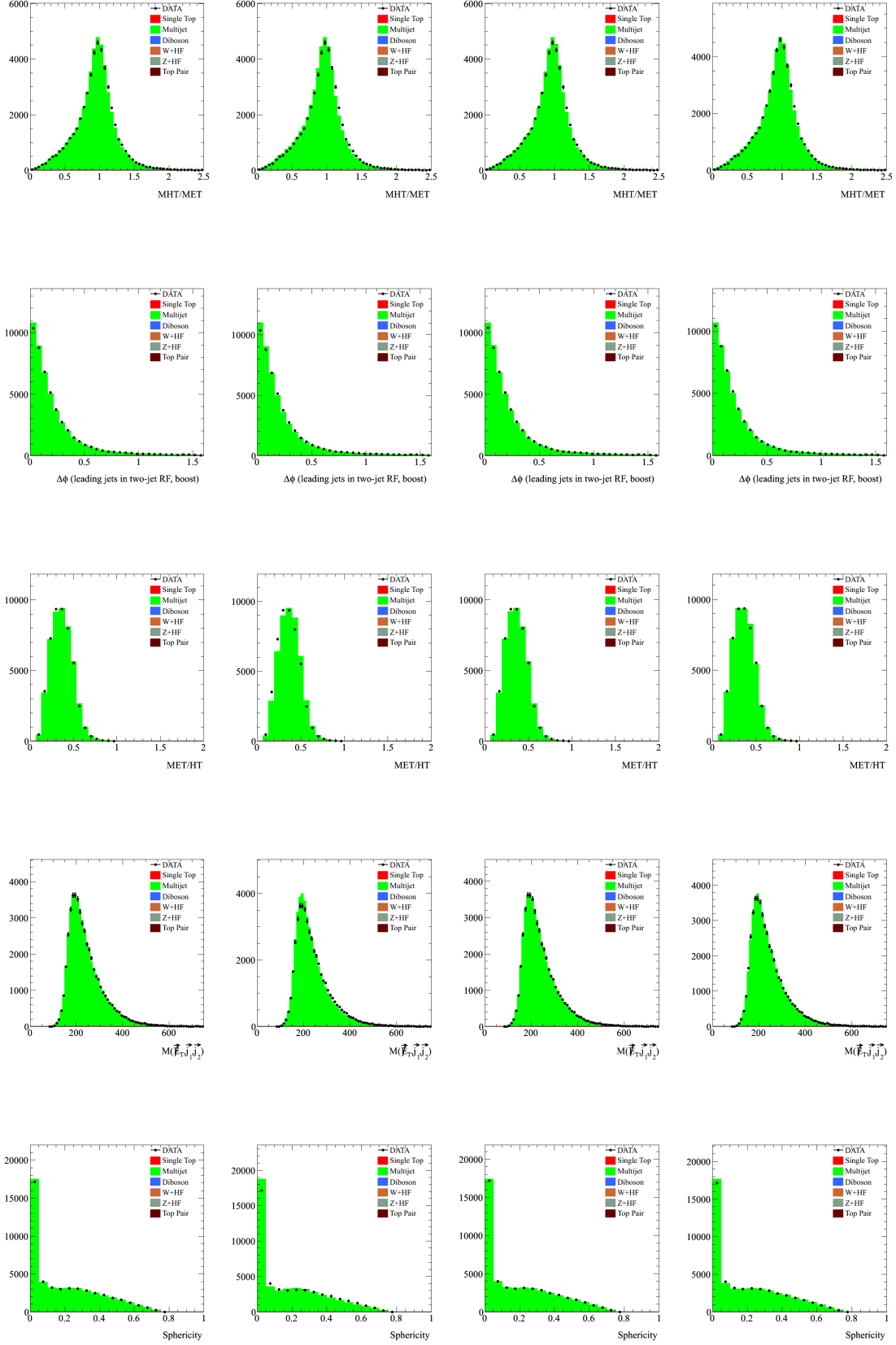
2.1 Category: 1S (plots are in order of 4 approaches)

2.1.1 TRM/ region

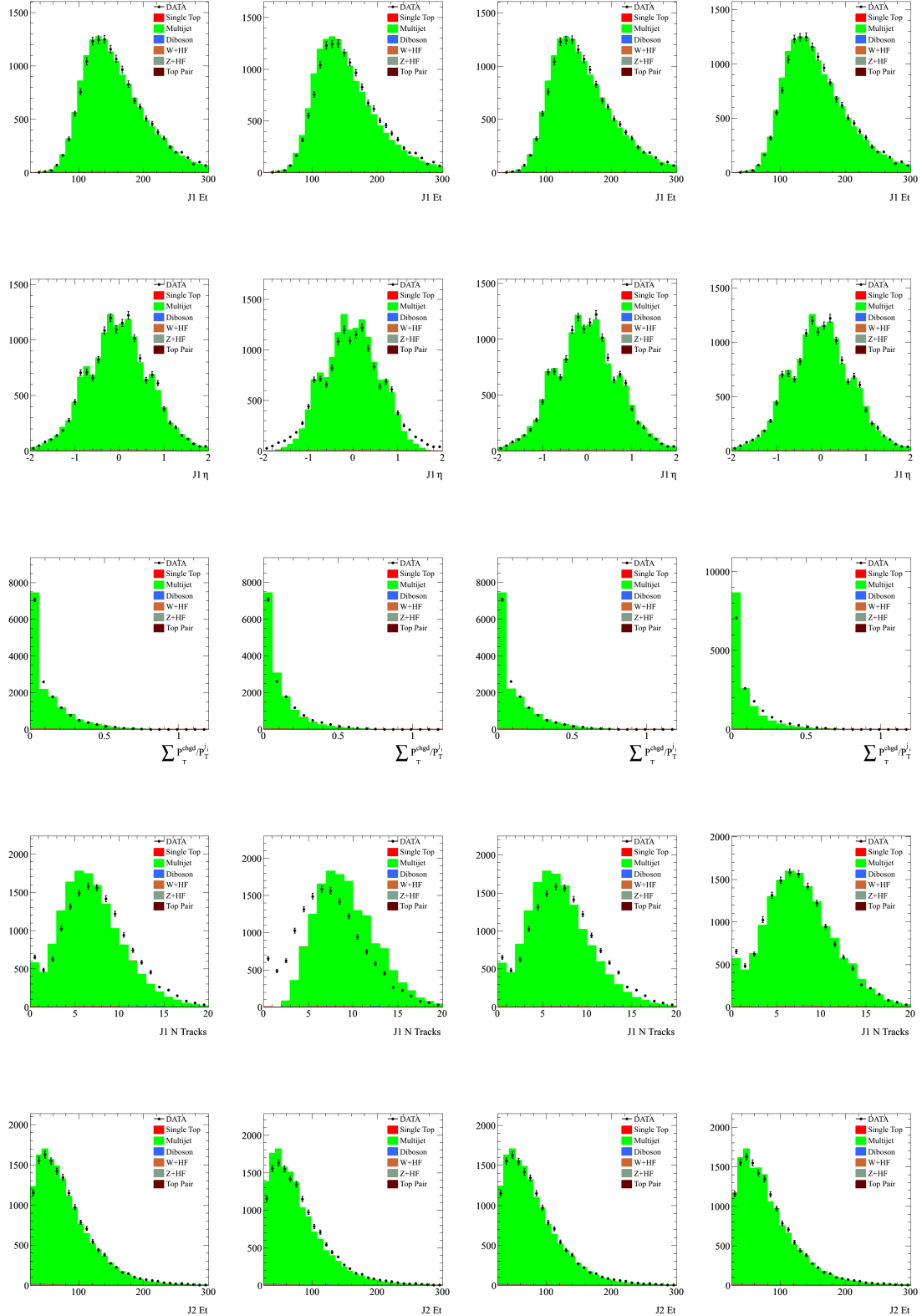


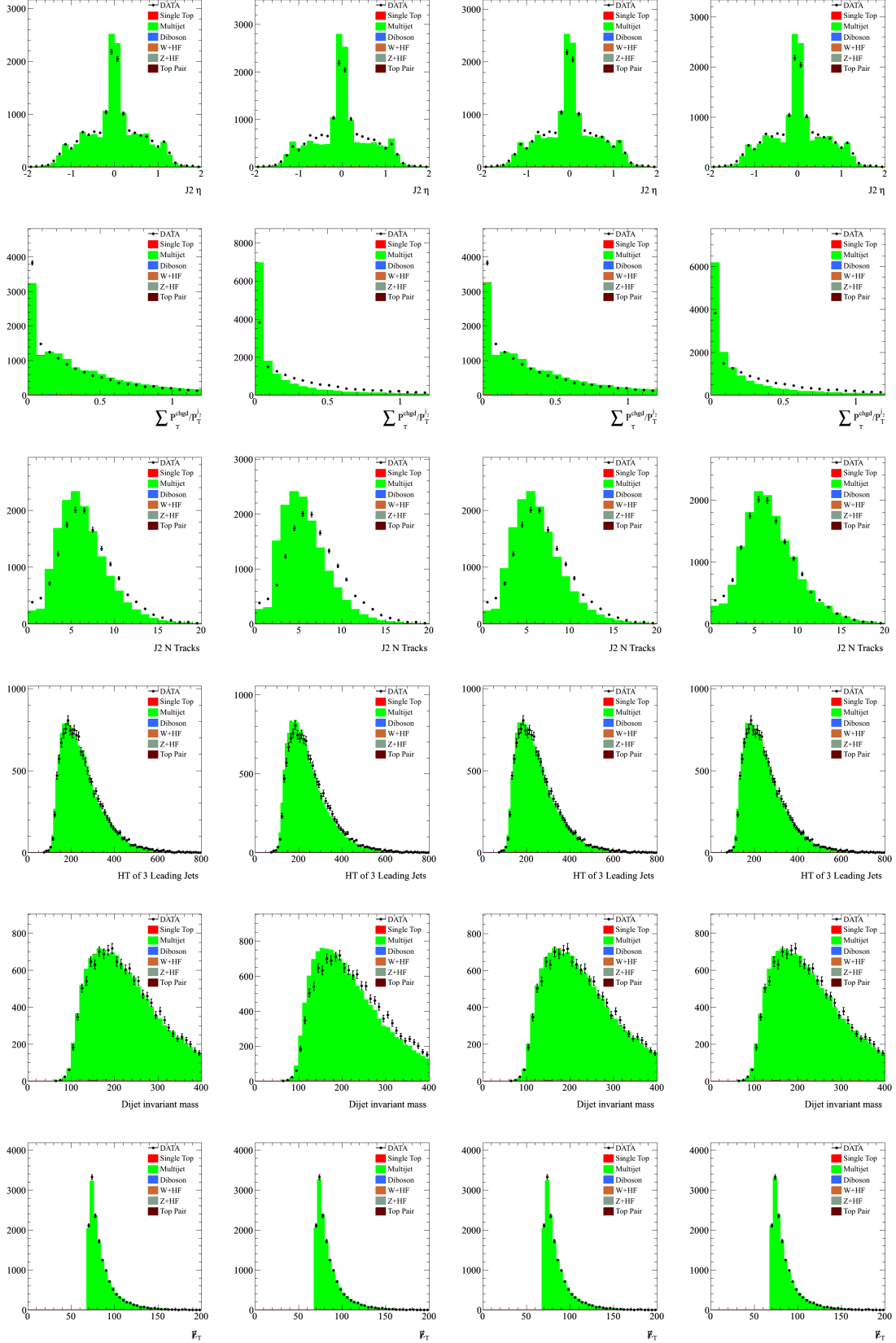


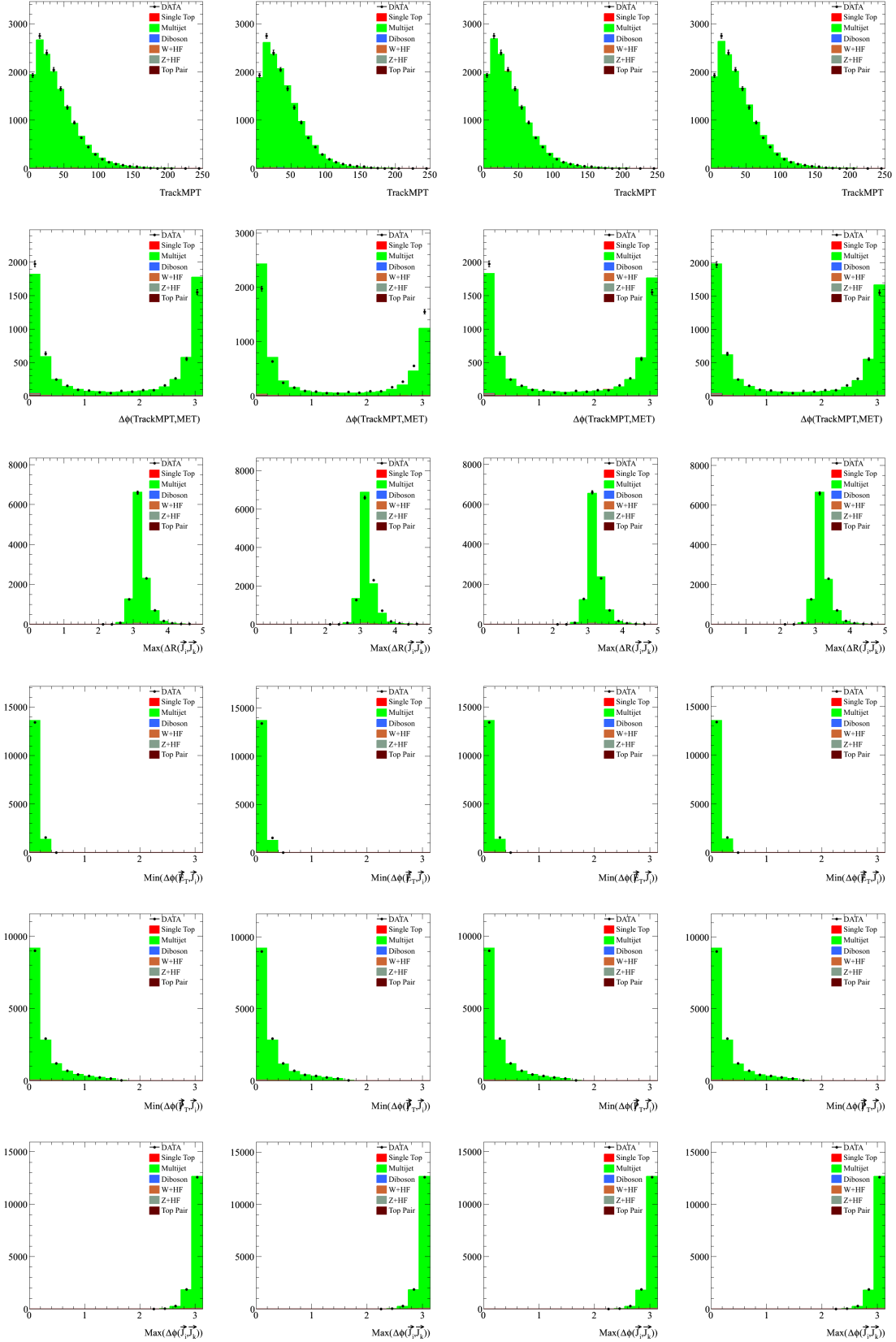


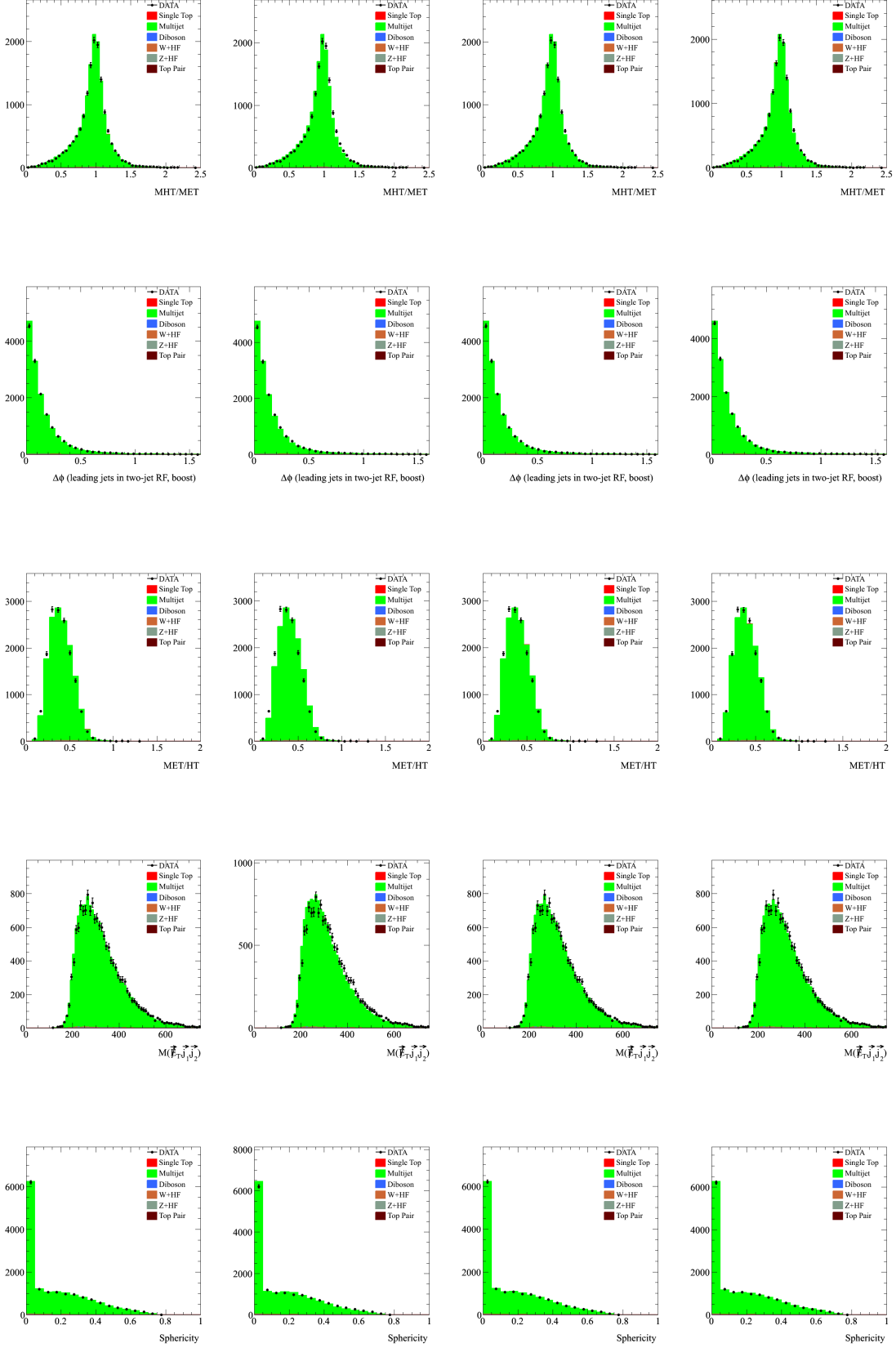


2.1.2 QCDCR/ region

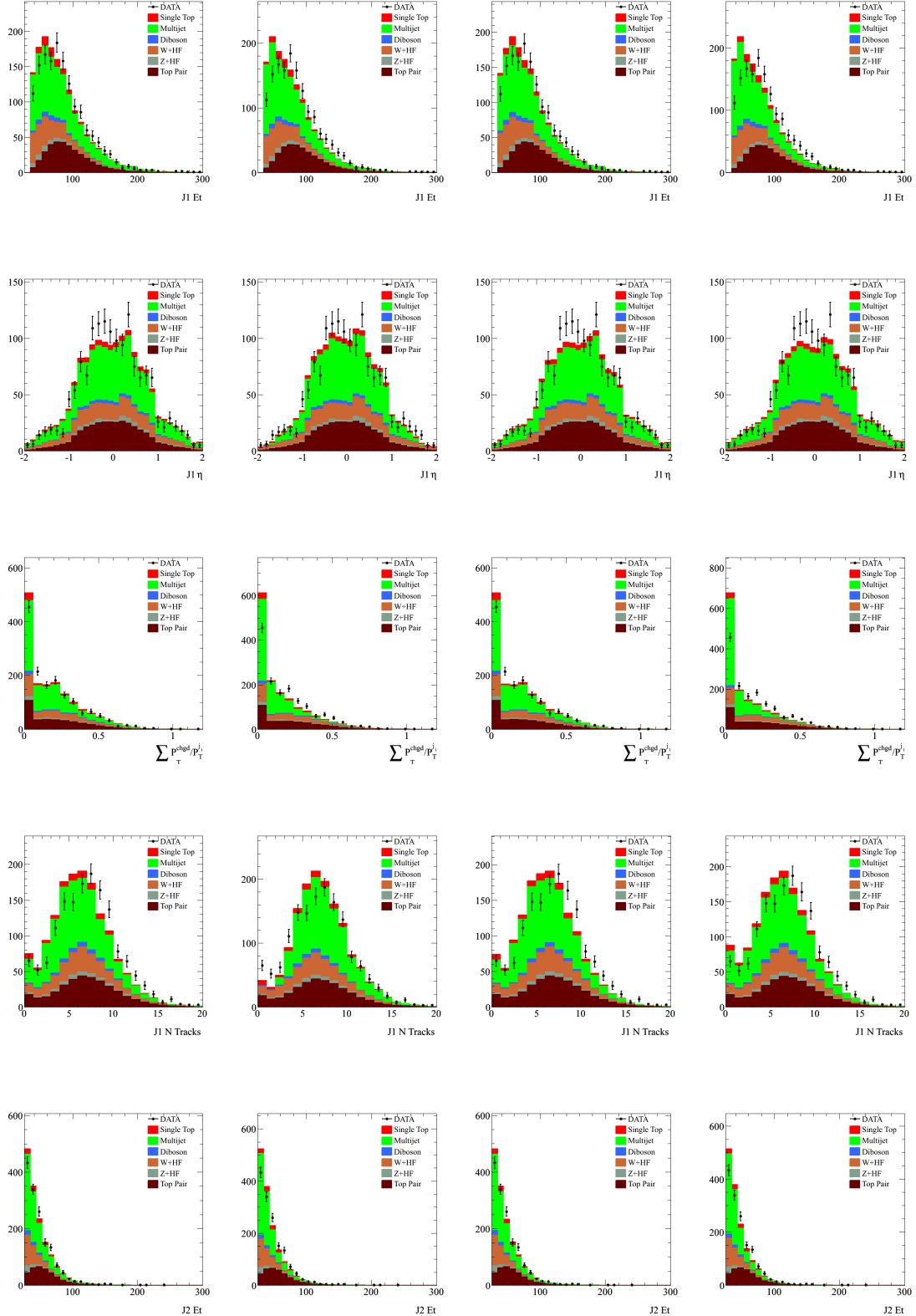


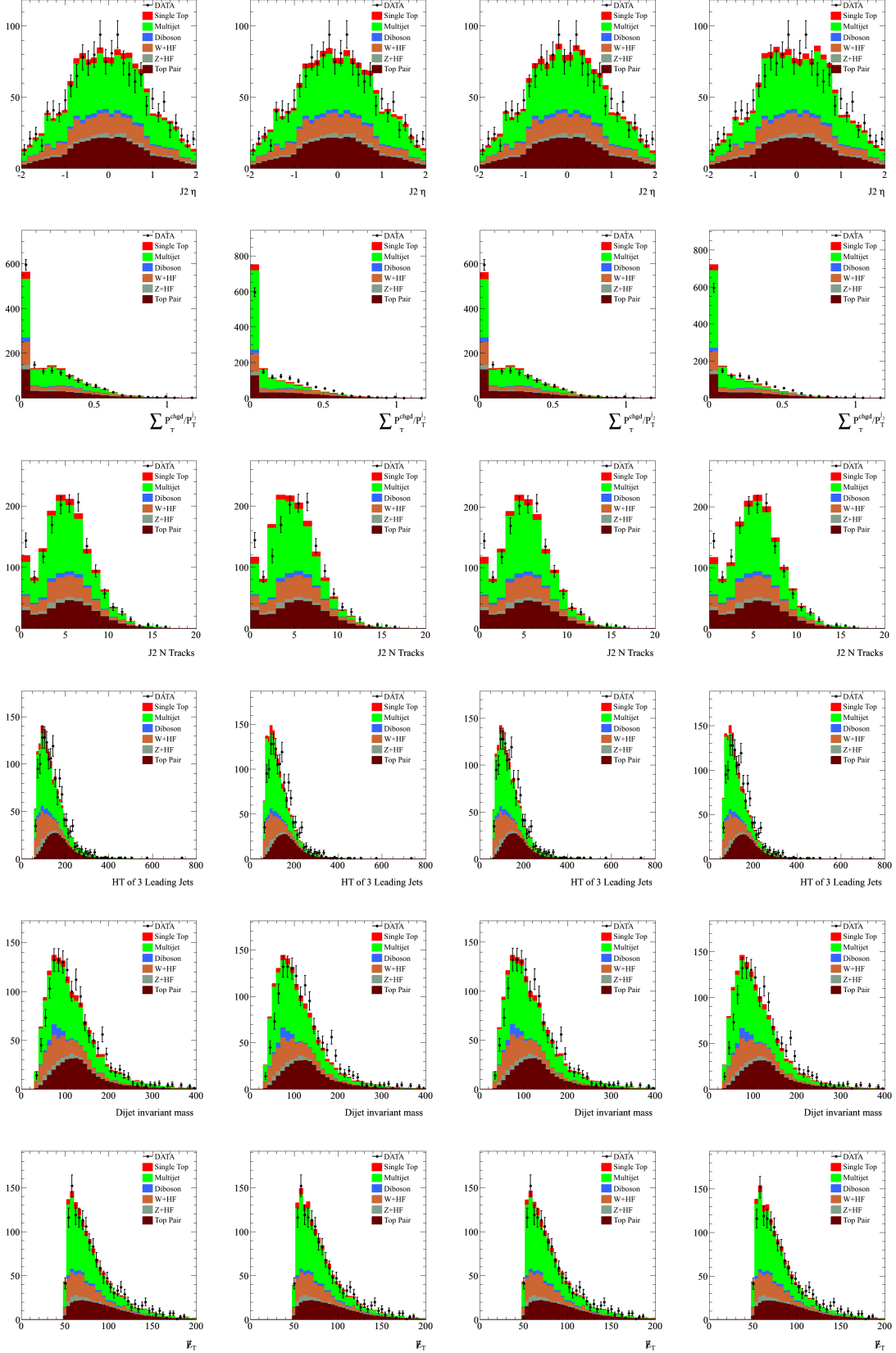


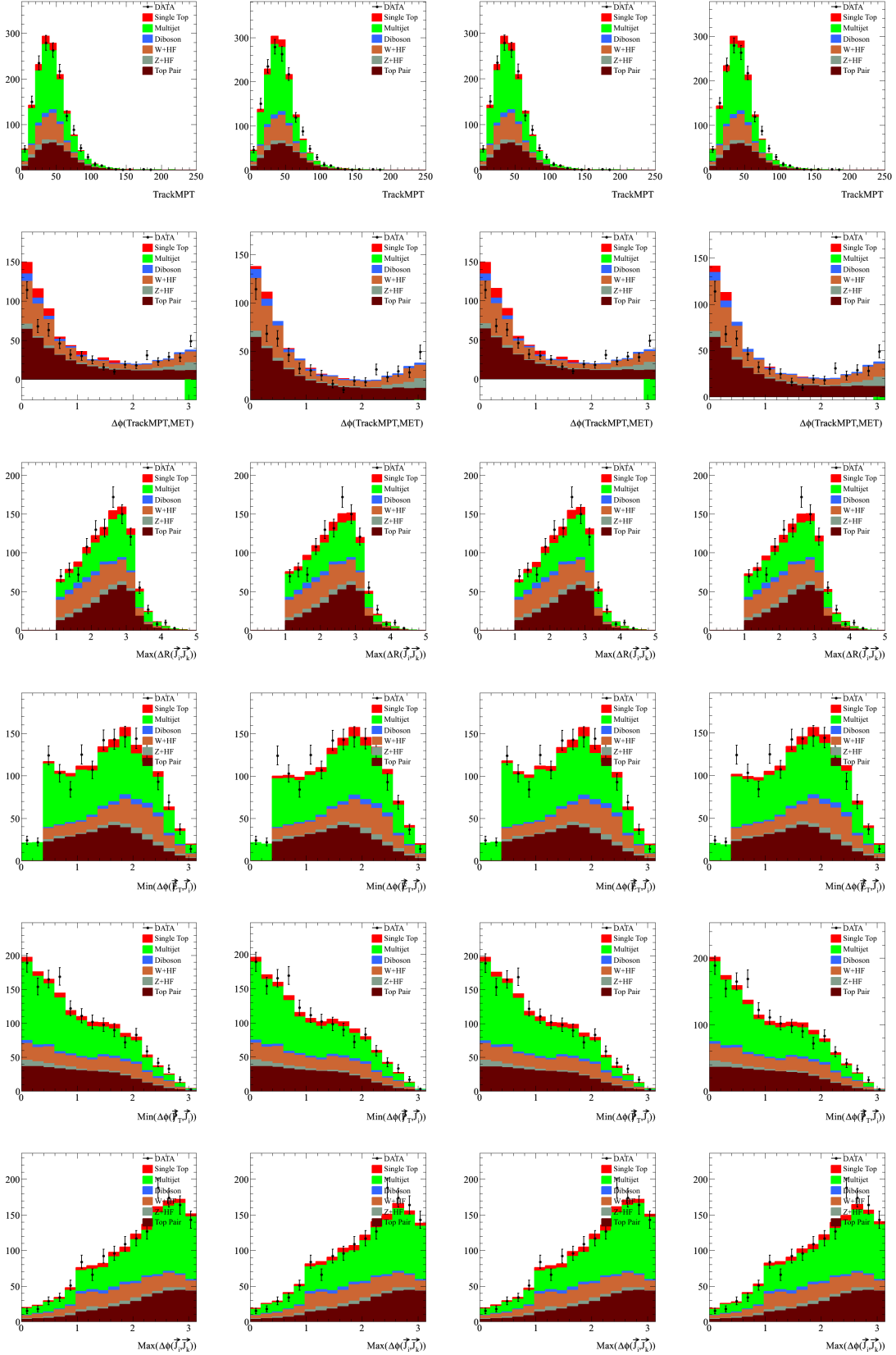


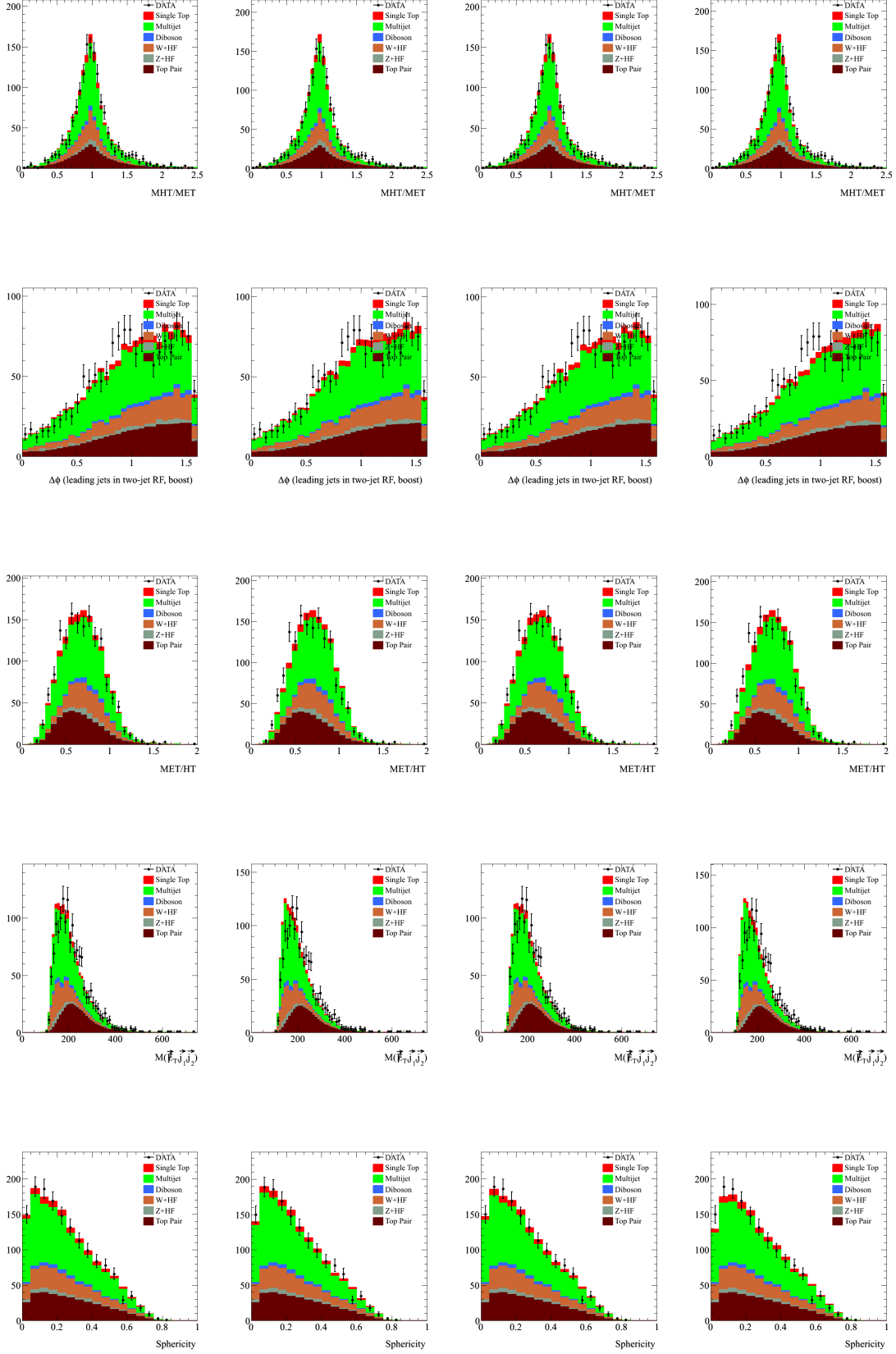


2.1.3 EwkCR/ region



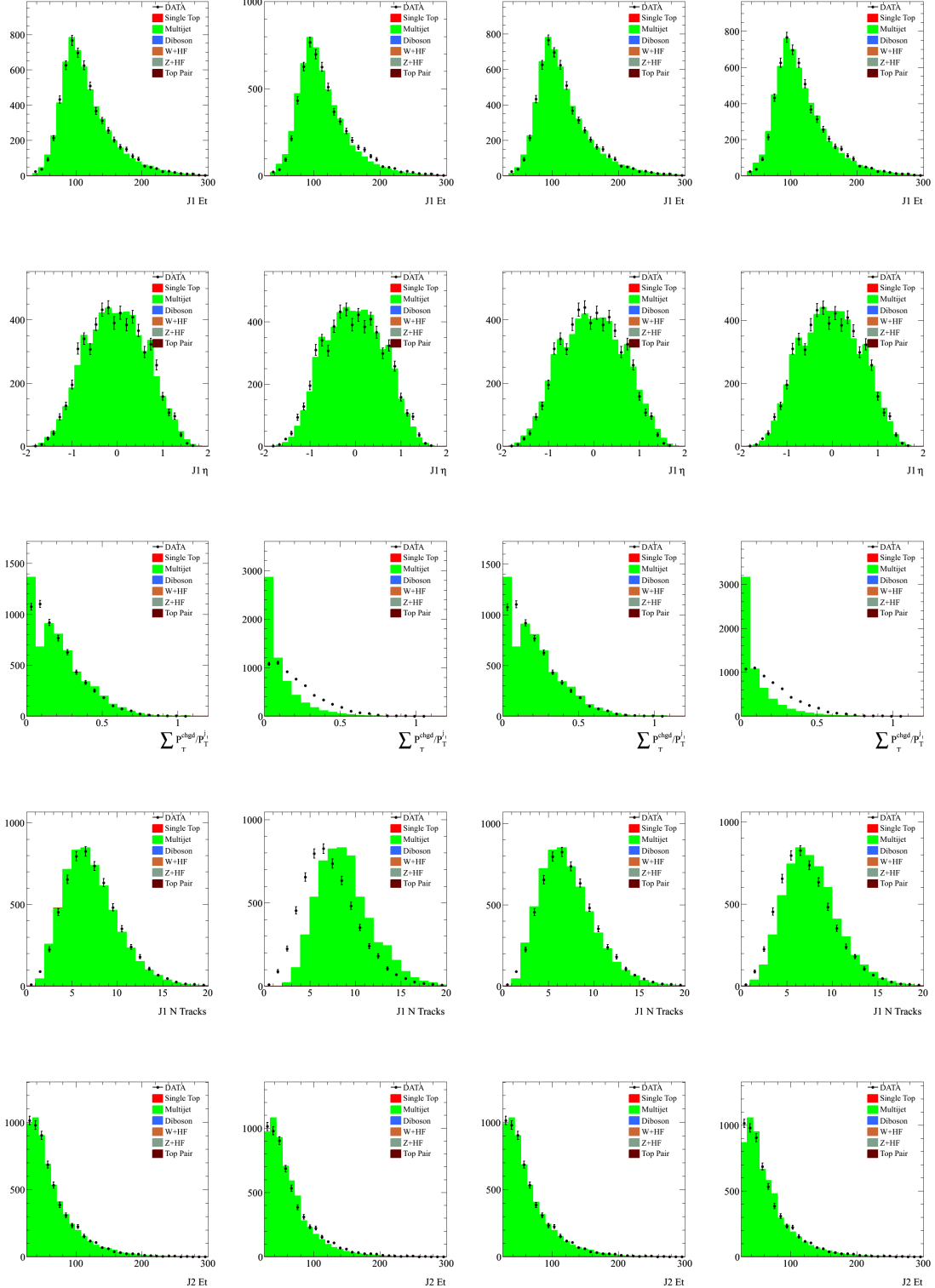


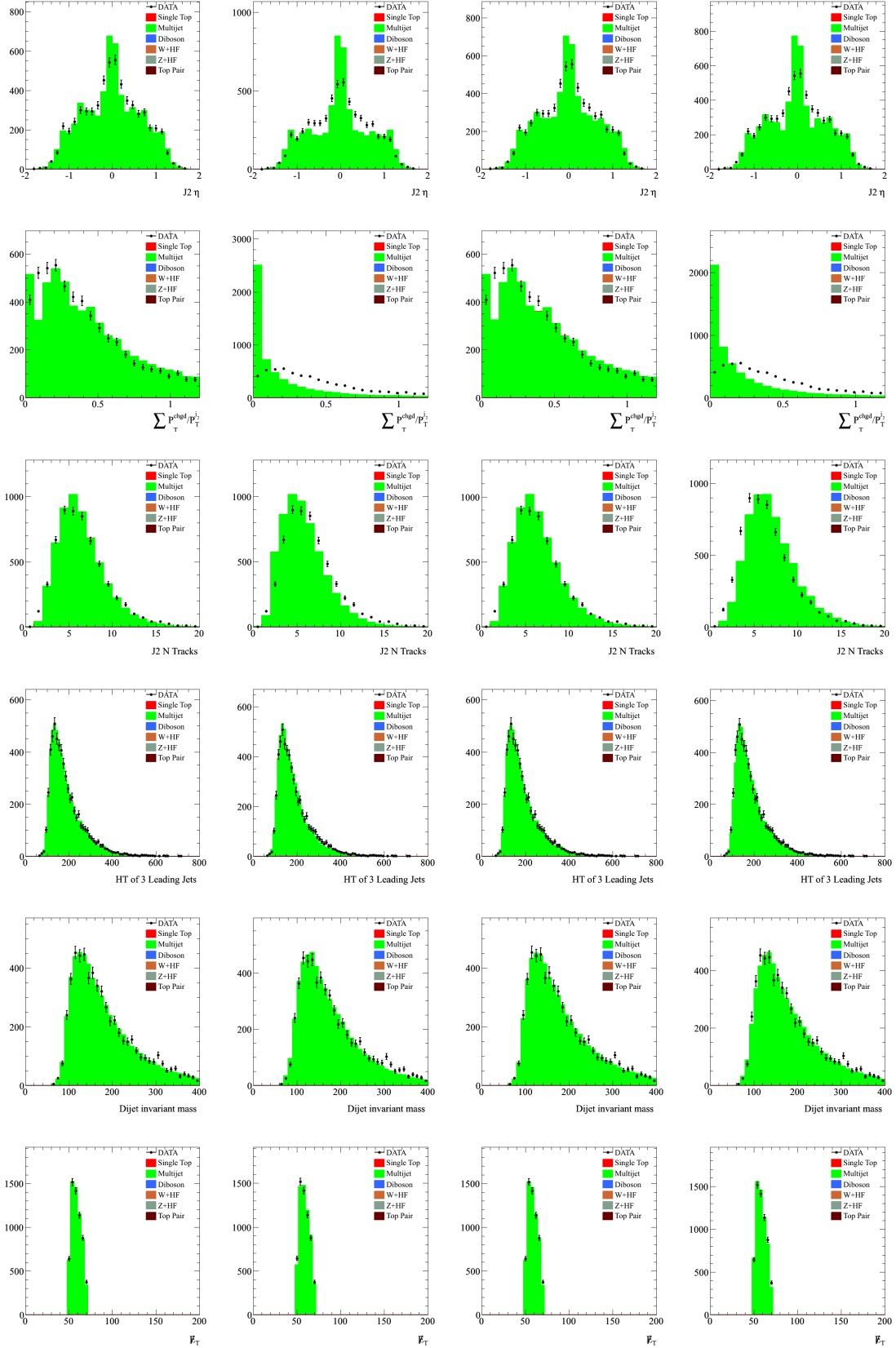


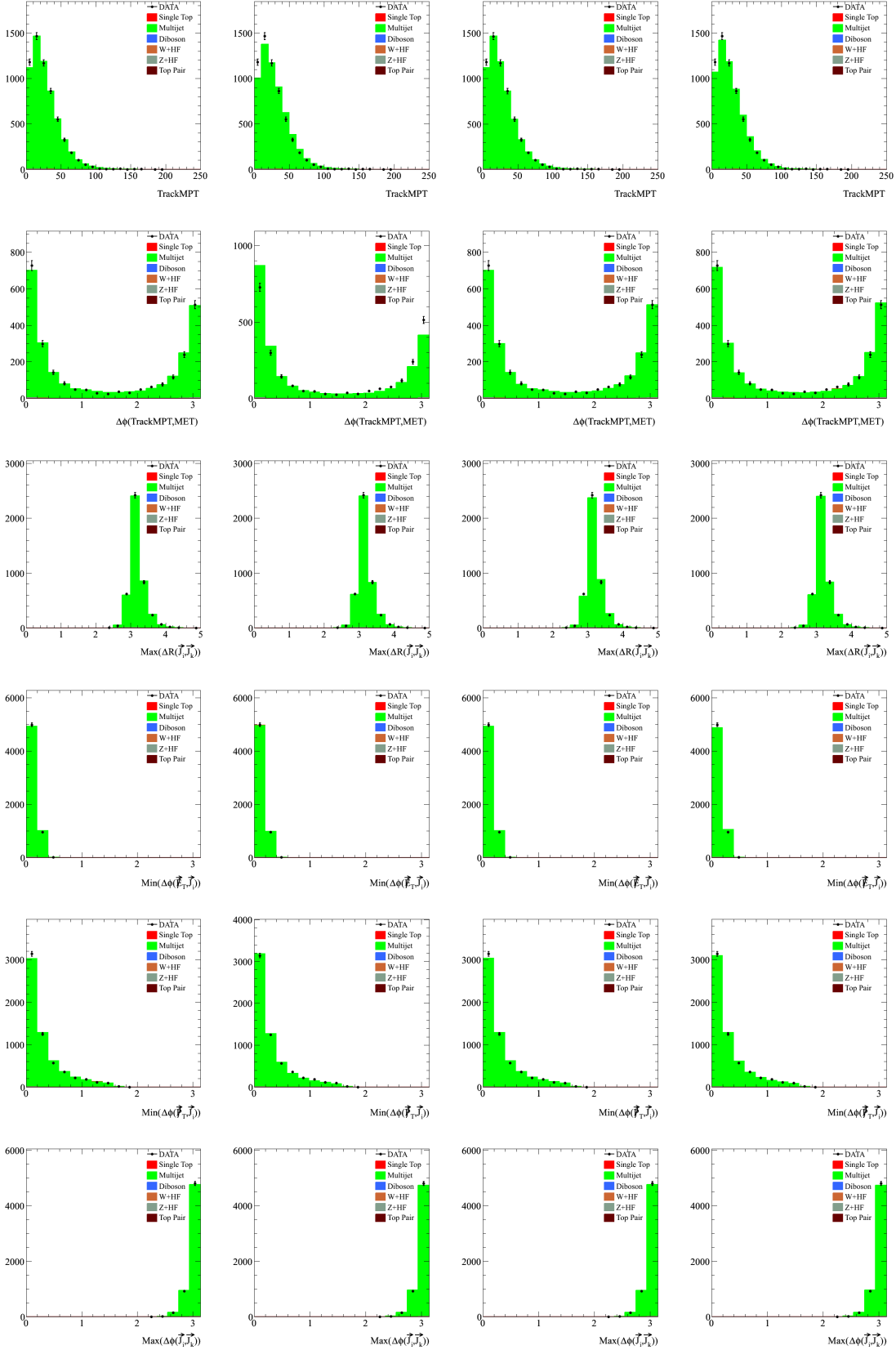


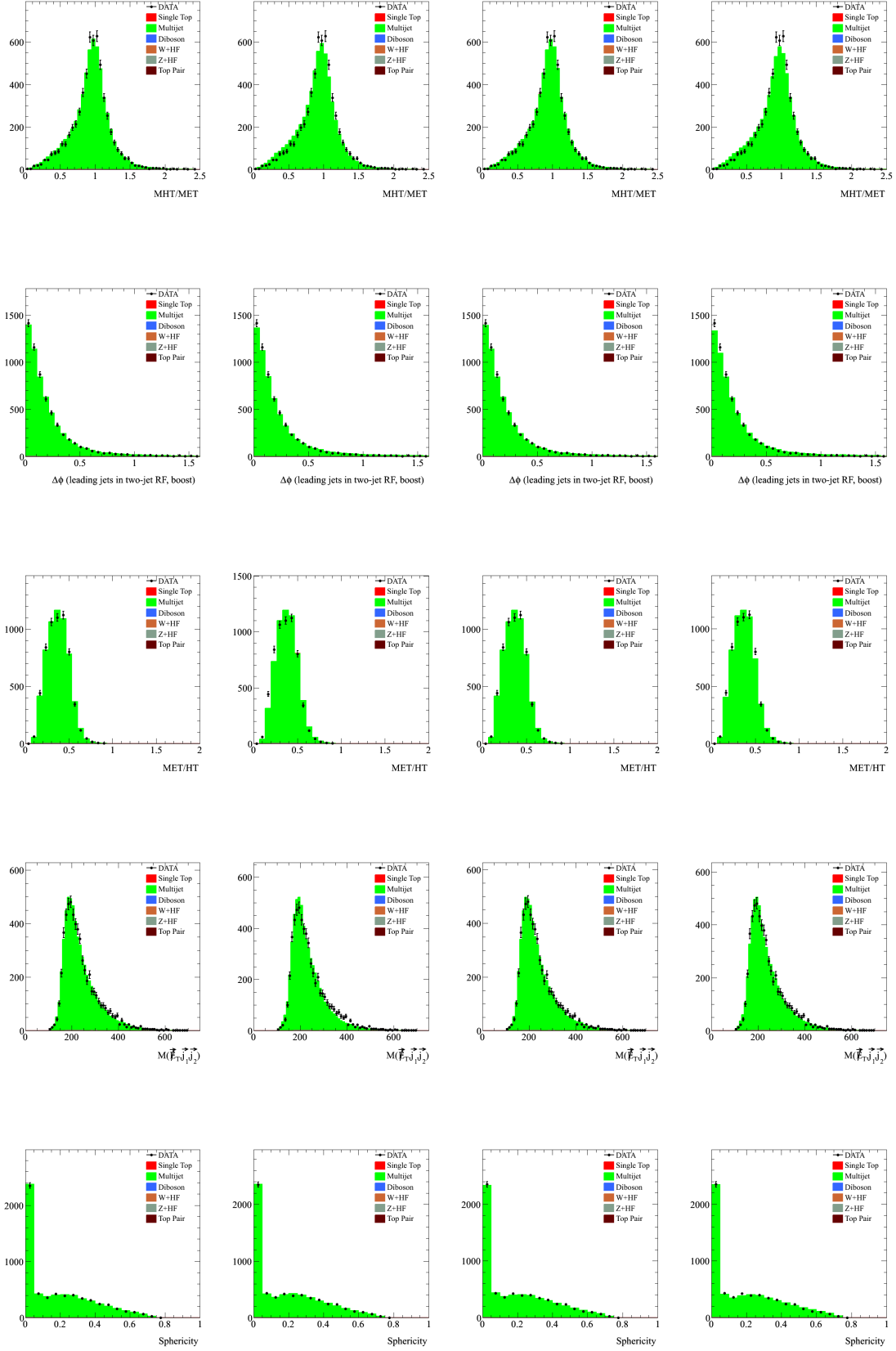
2.2 Category: SJ (plots are in order of 4 approaches)

2.2.1 TRM/ region

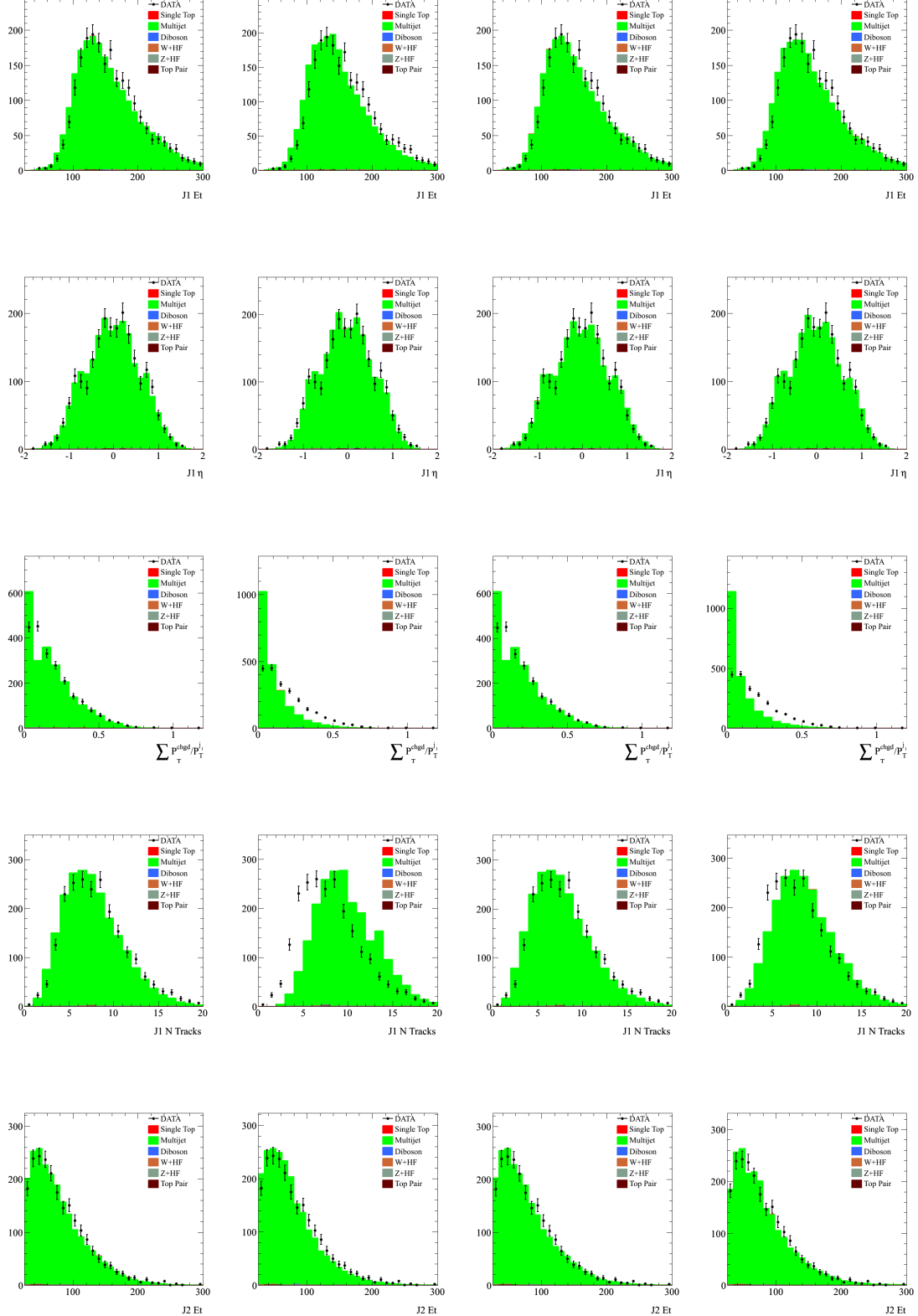


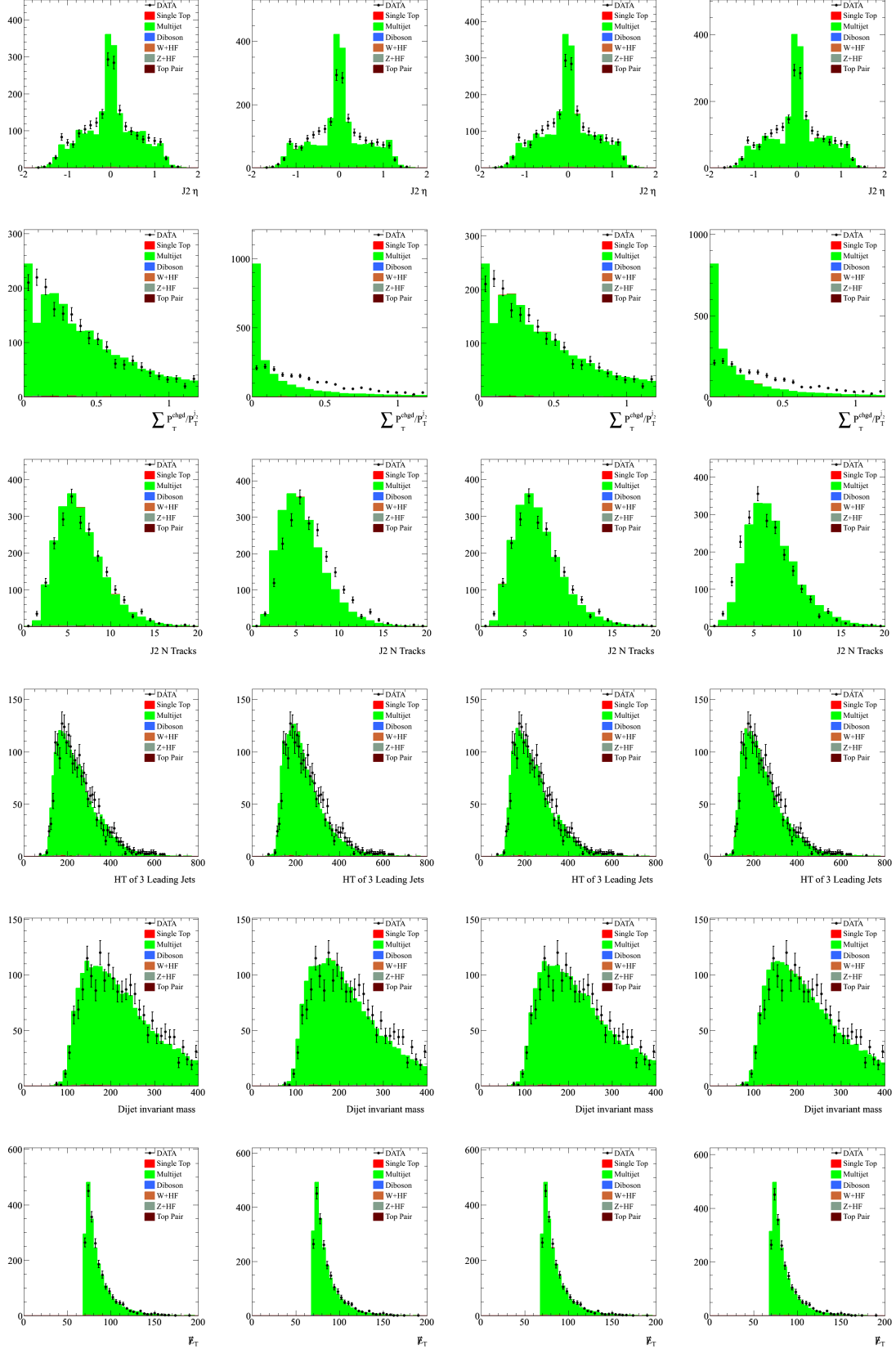


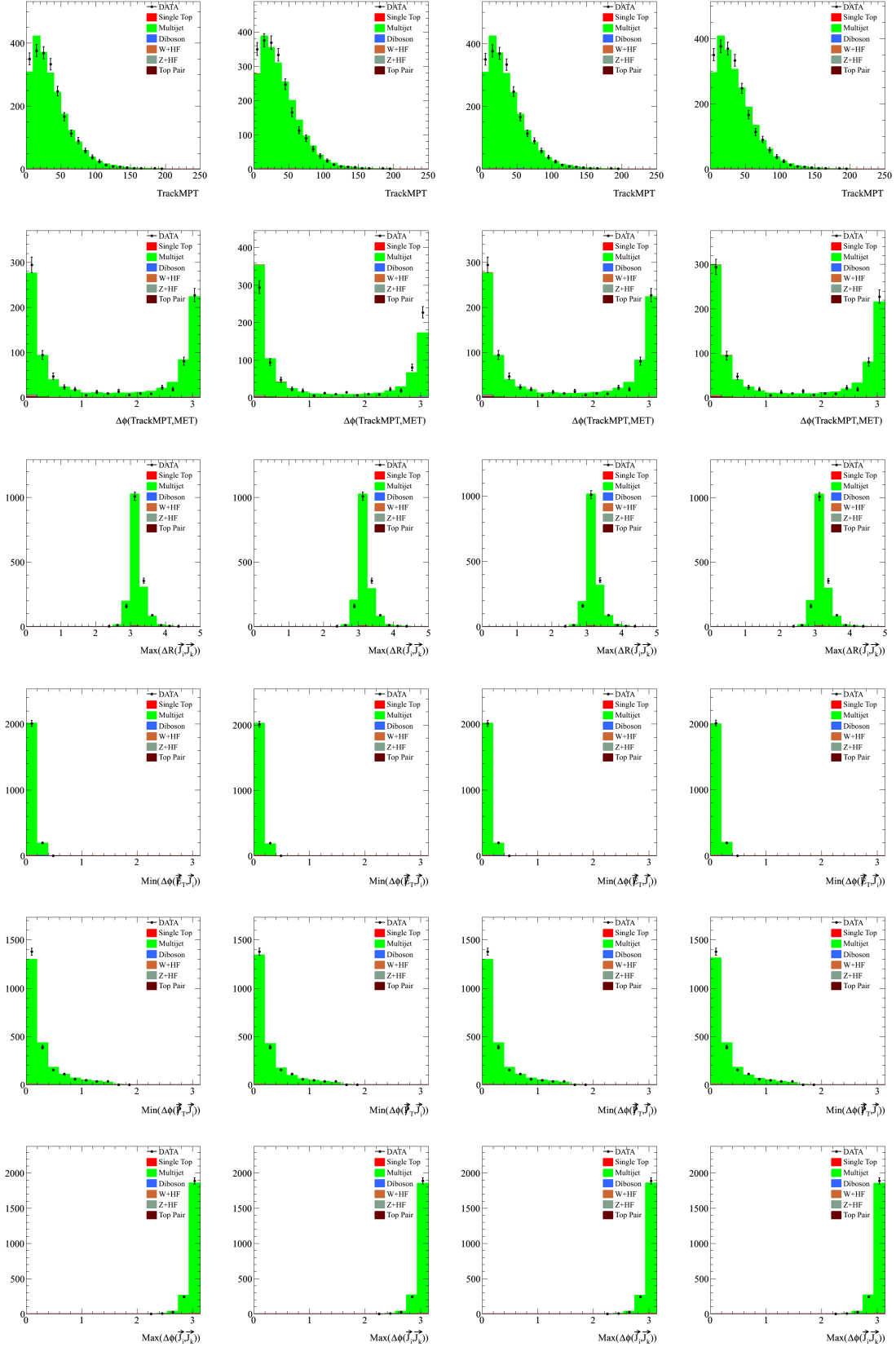


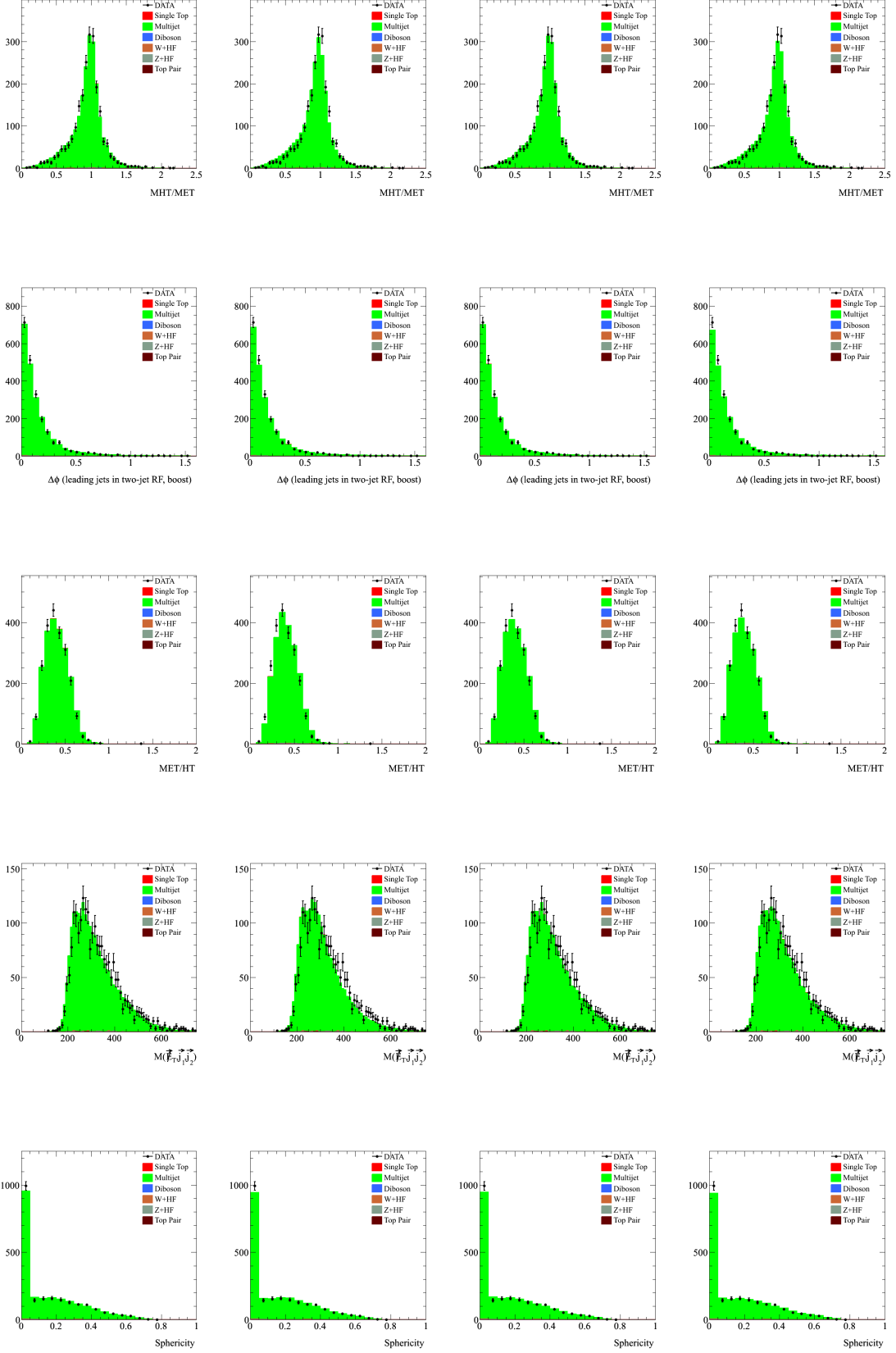


2.2.2 QCDCR/ region

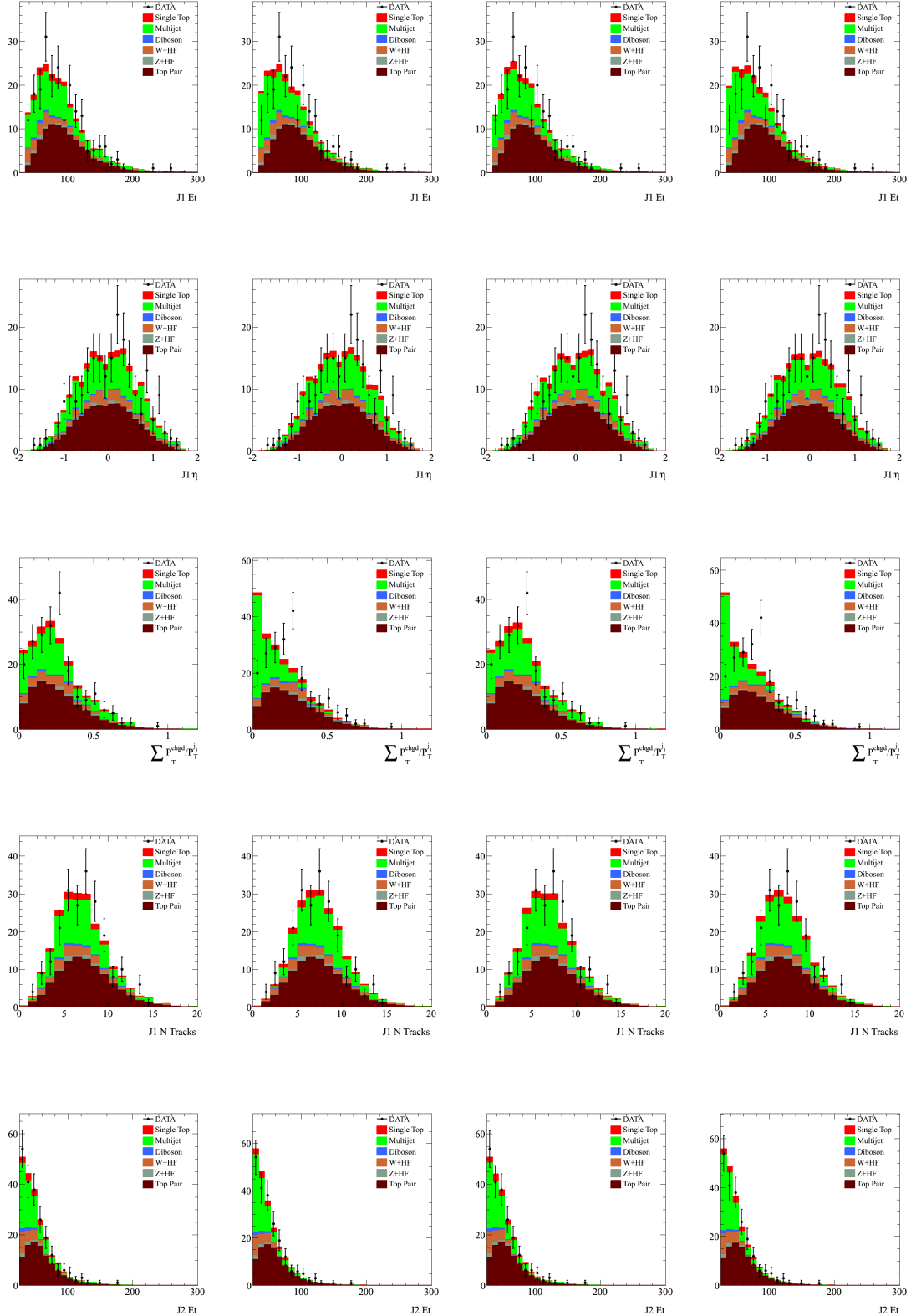


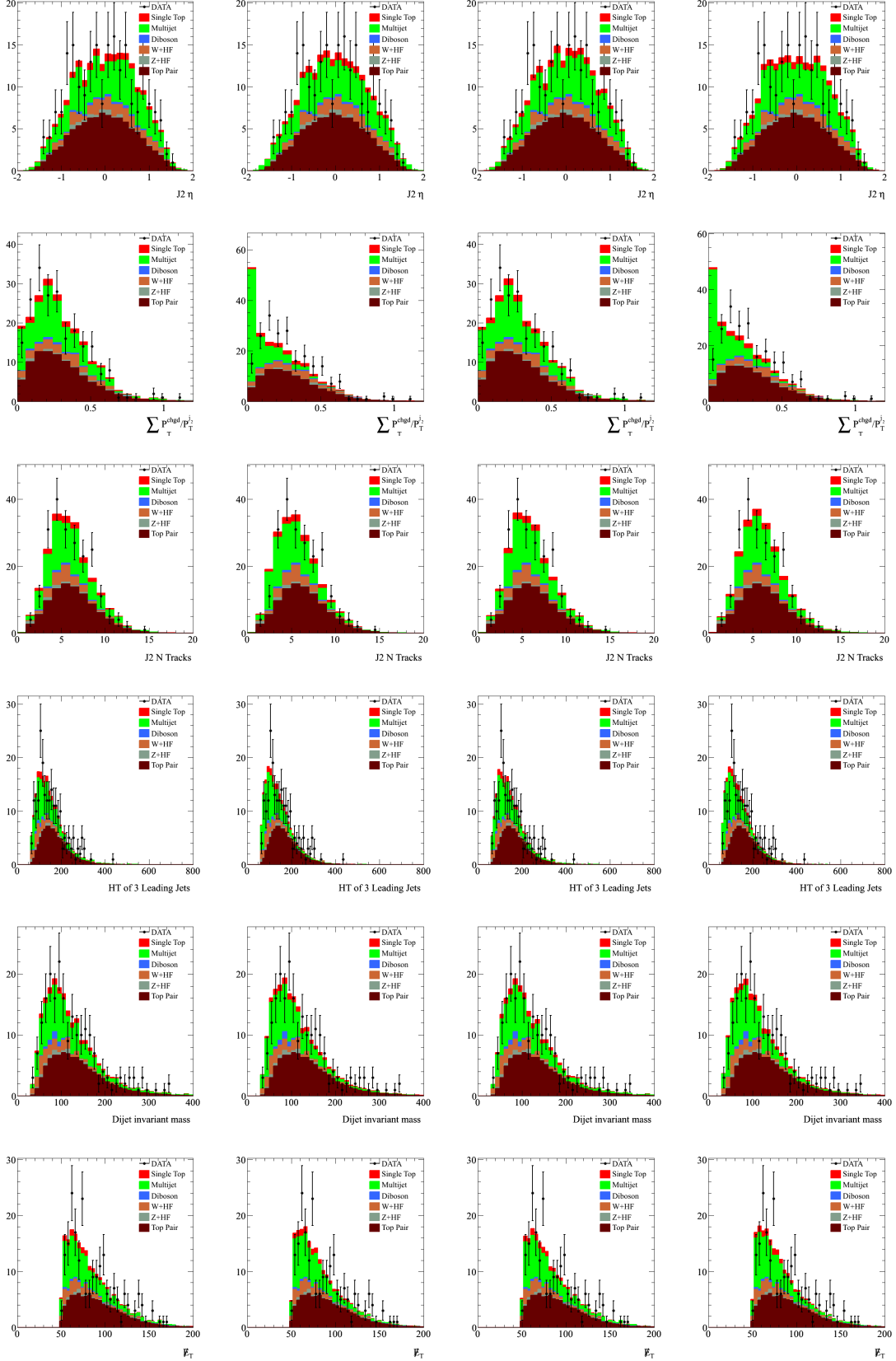


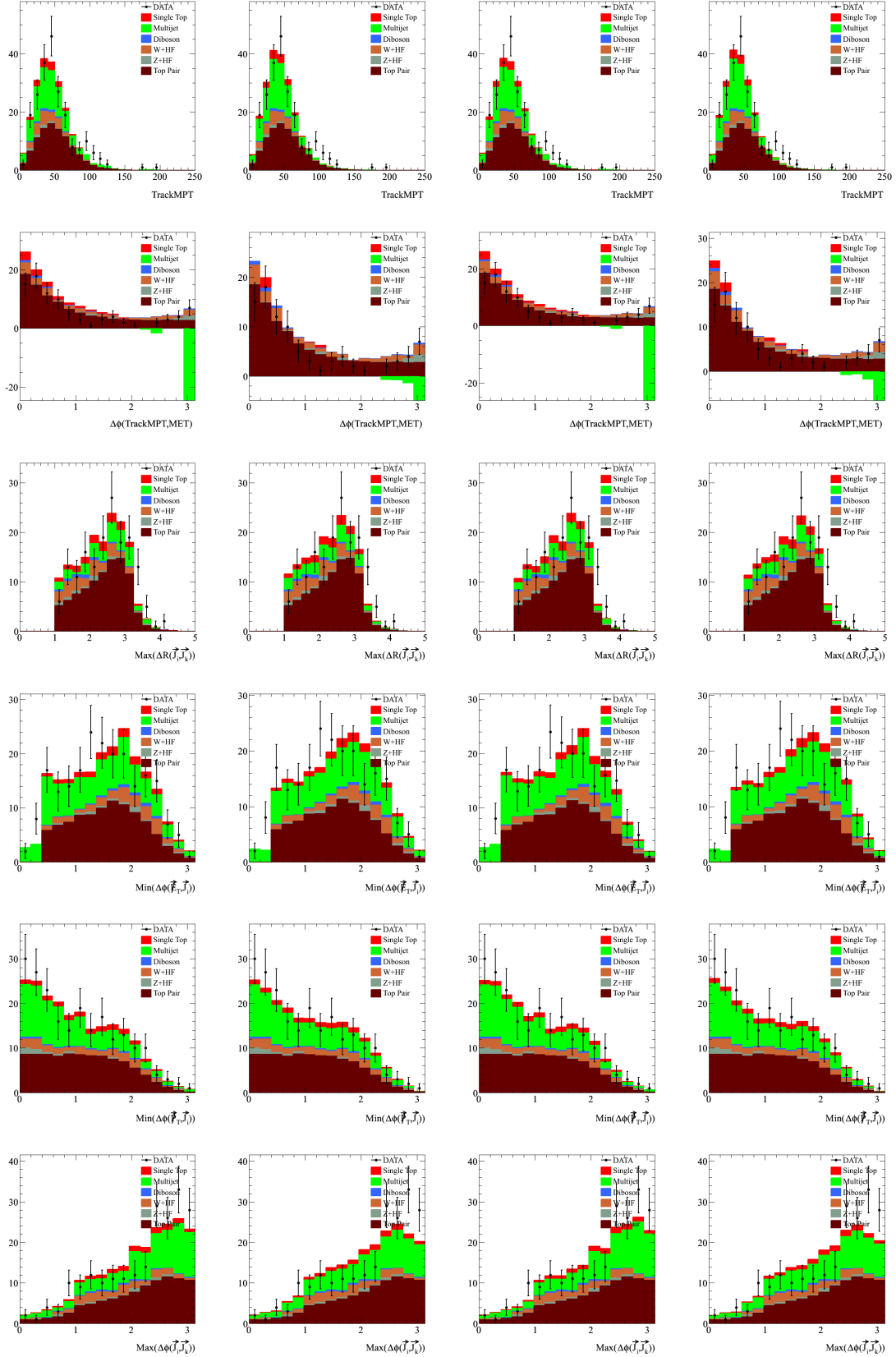


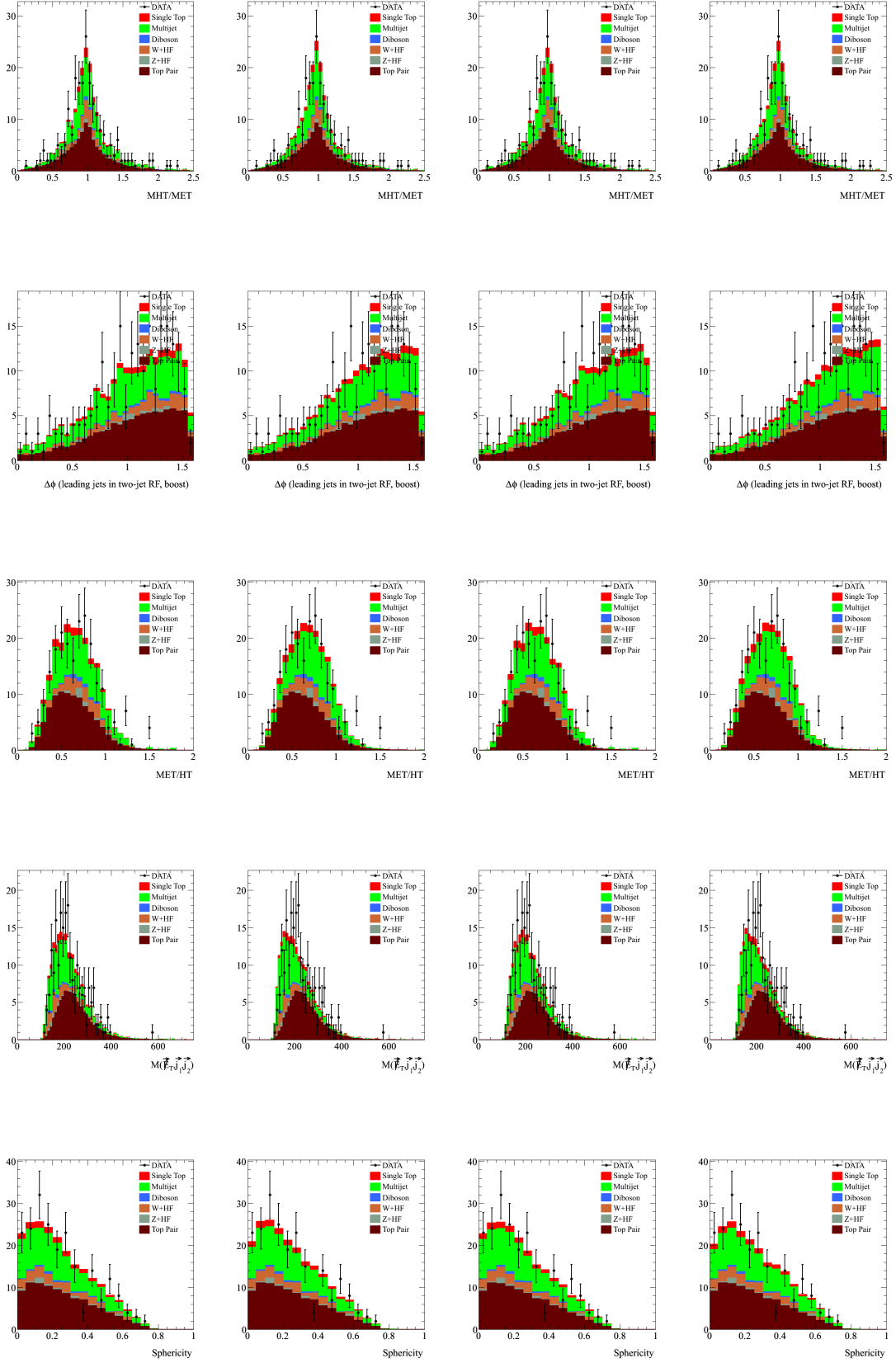


2.2.3 EwkCR/ region



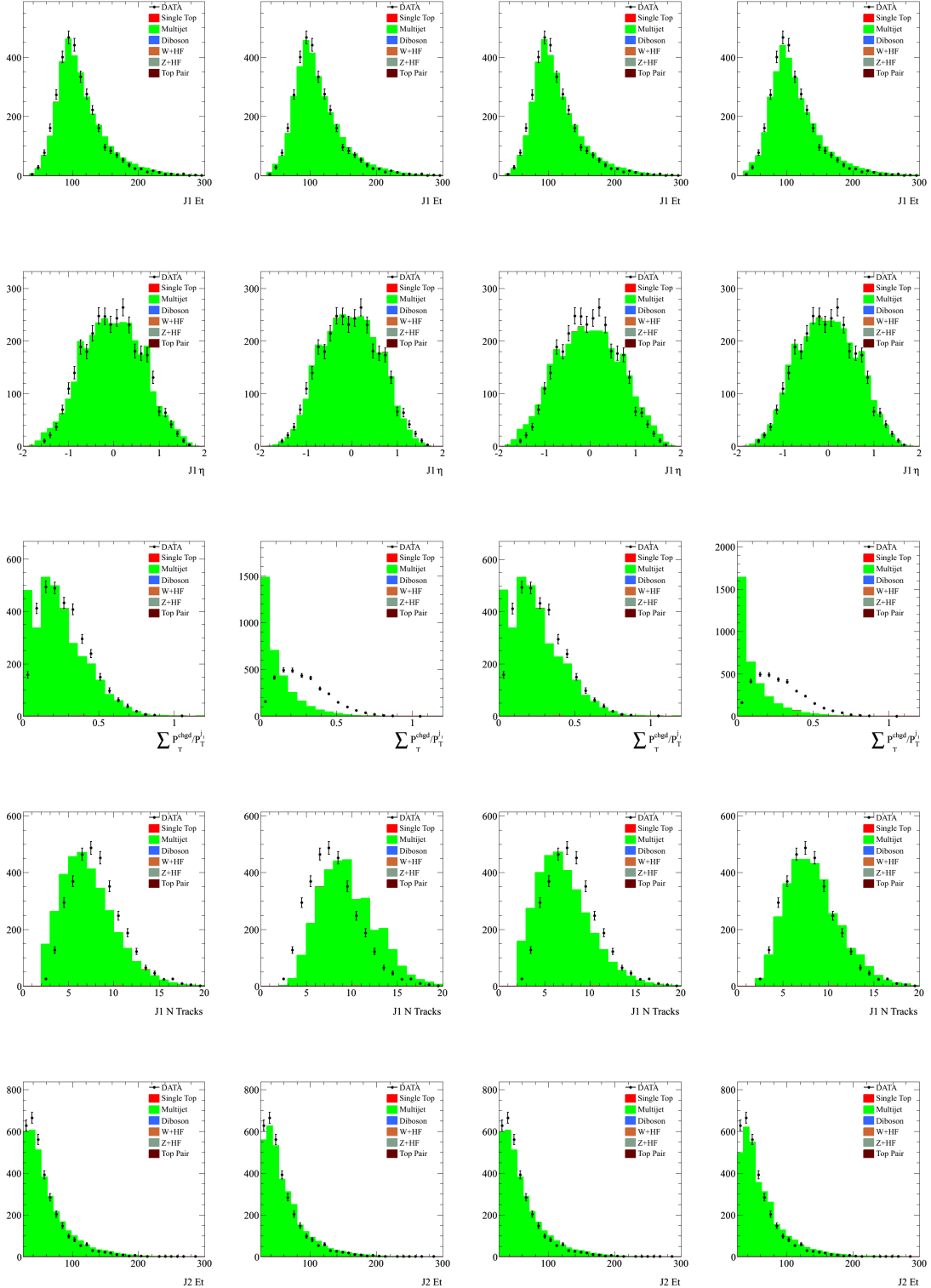


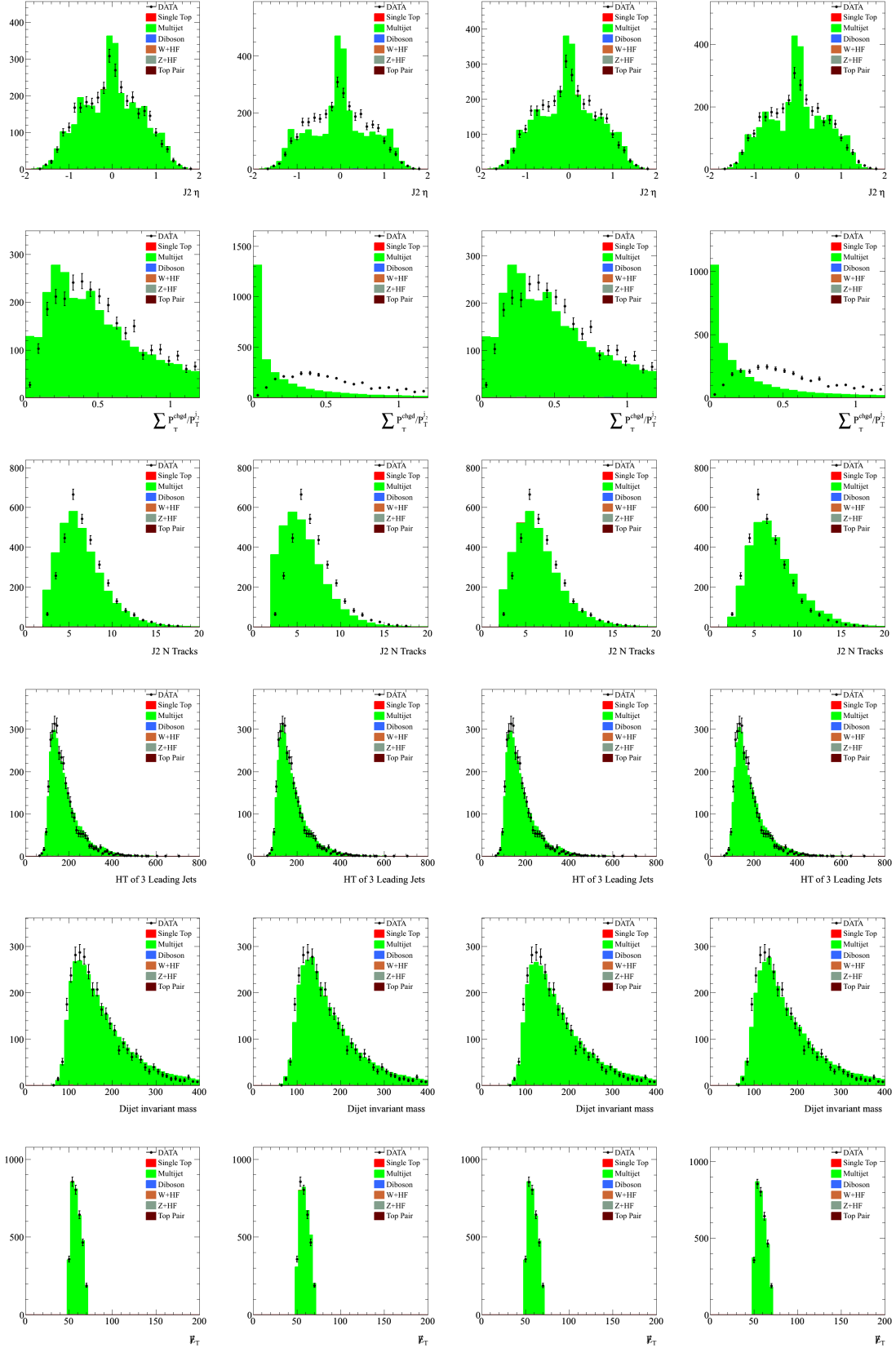


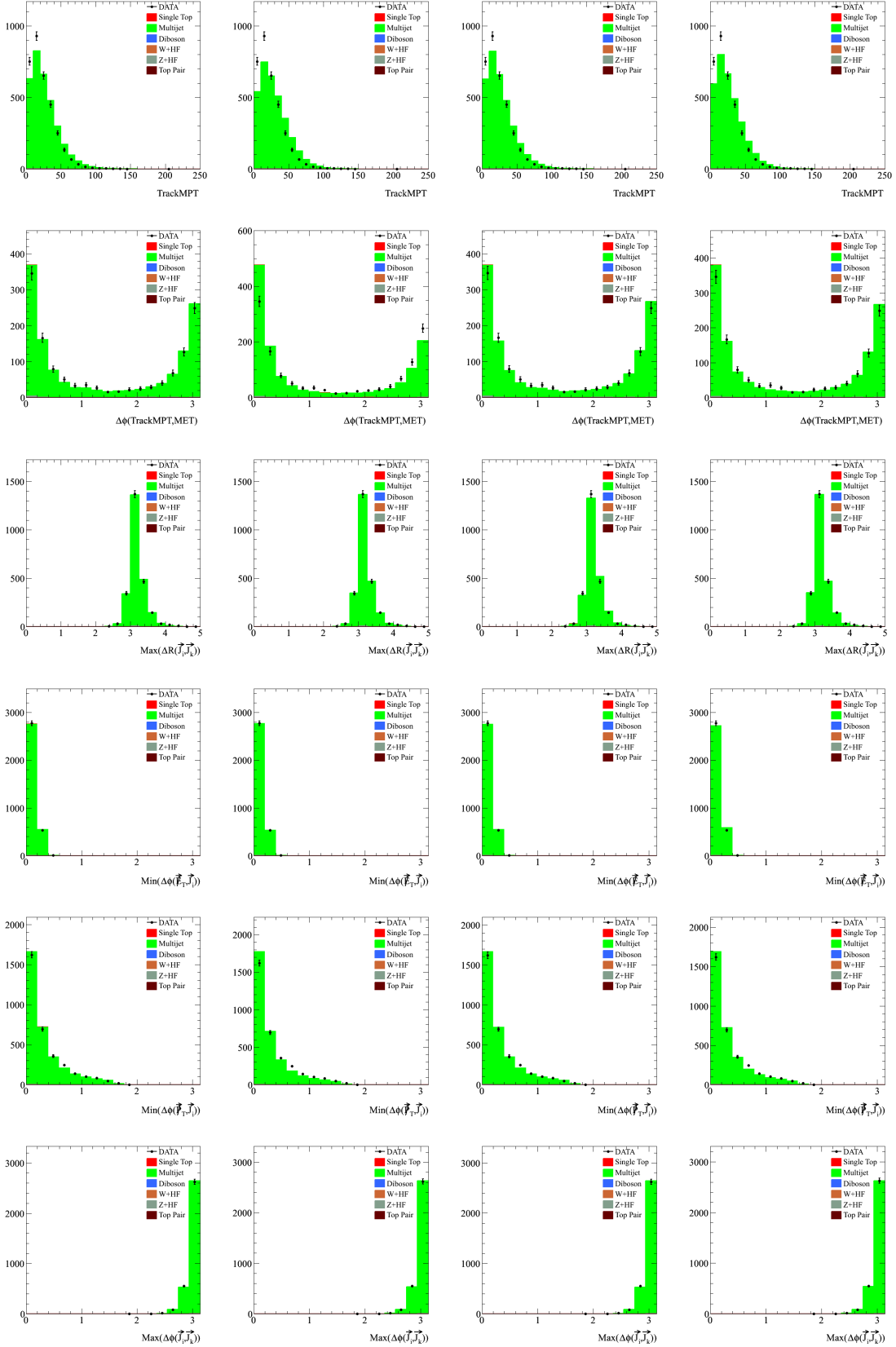


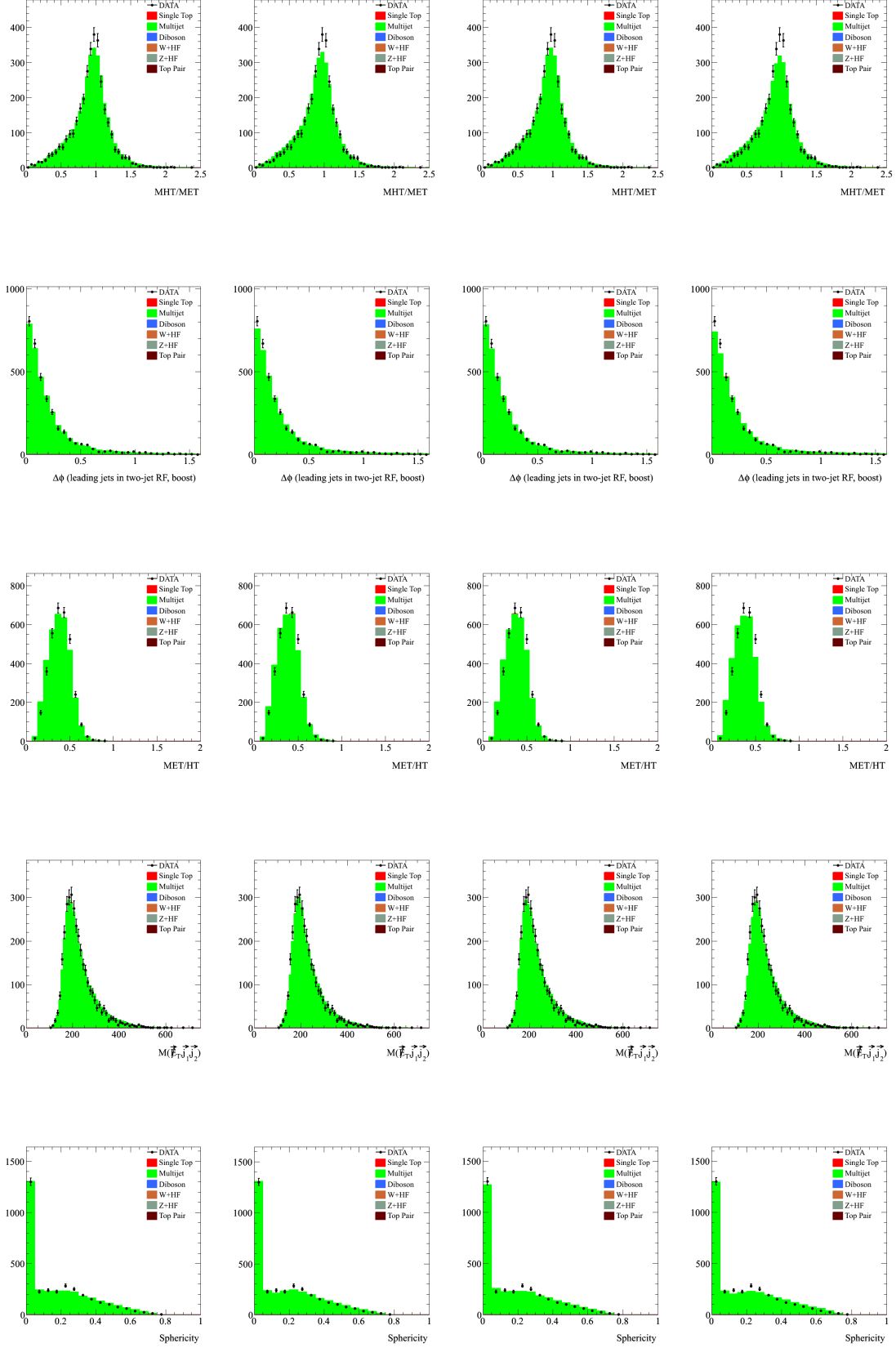
2.3 Category: SS (plots are in order of 4 approaches)

2.3.1 TRM/ region

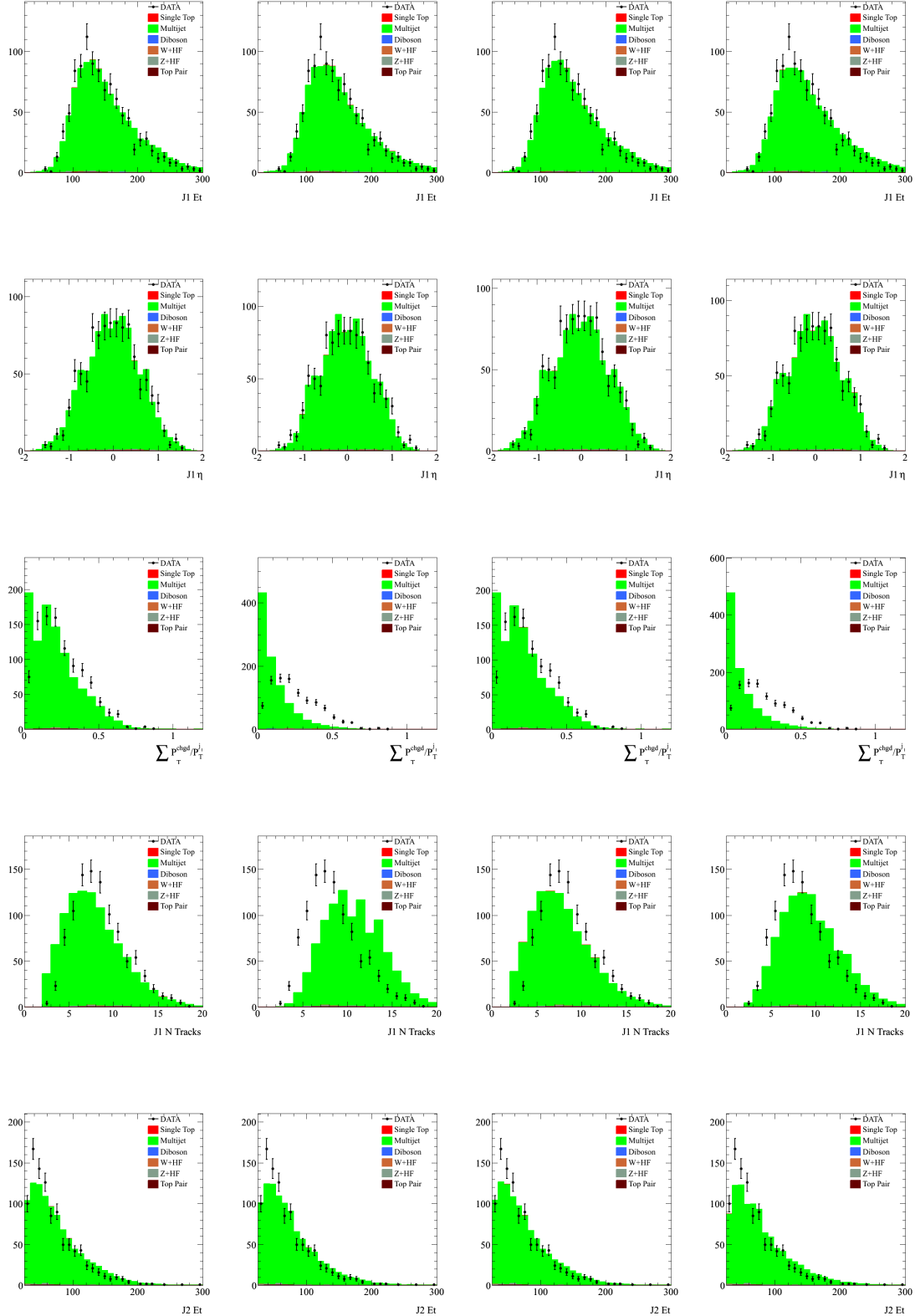


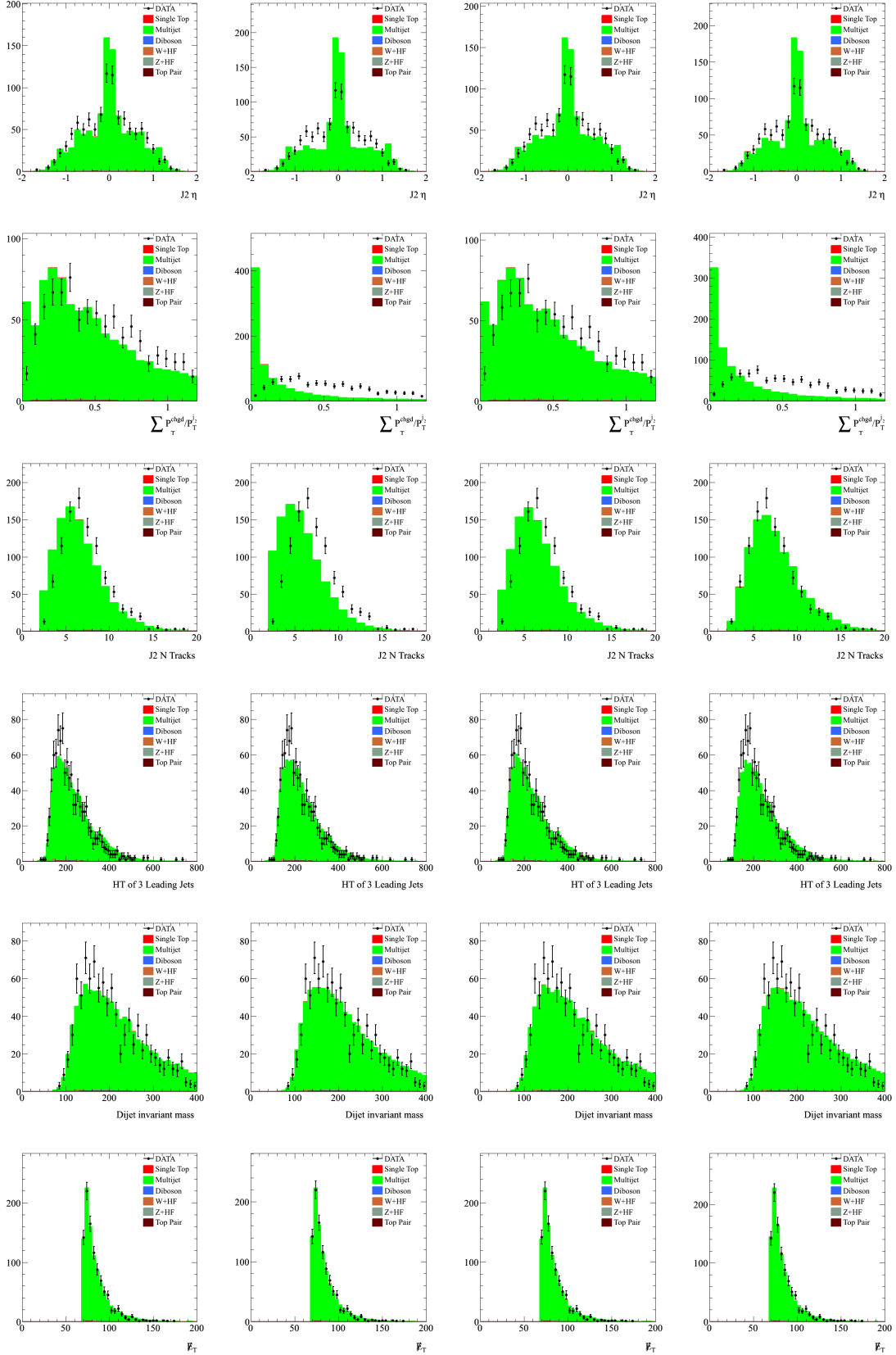


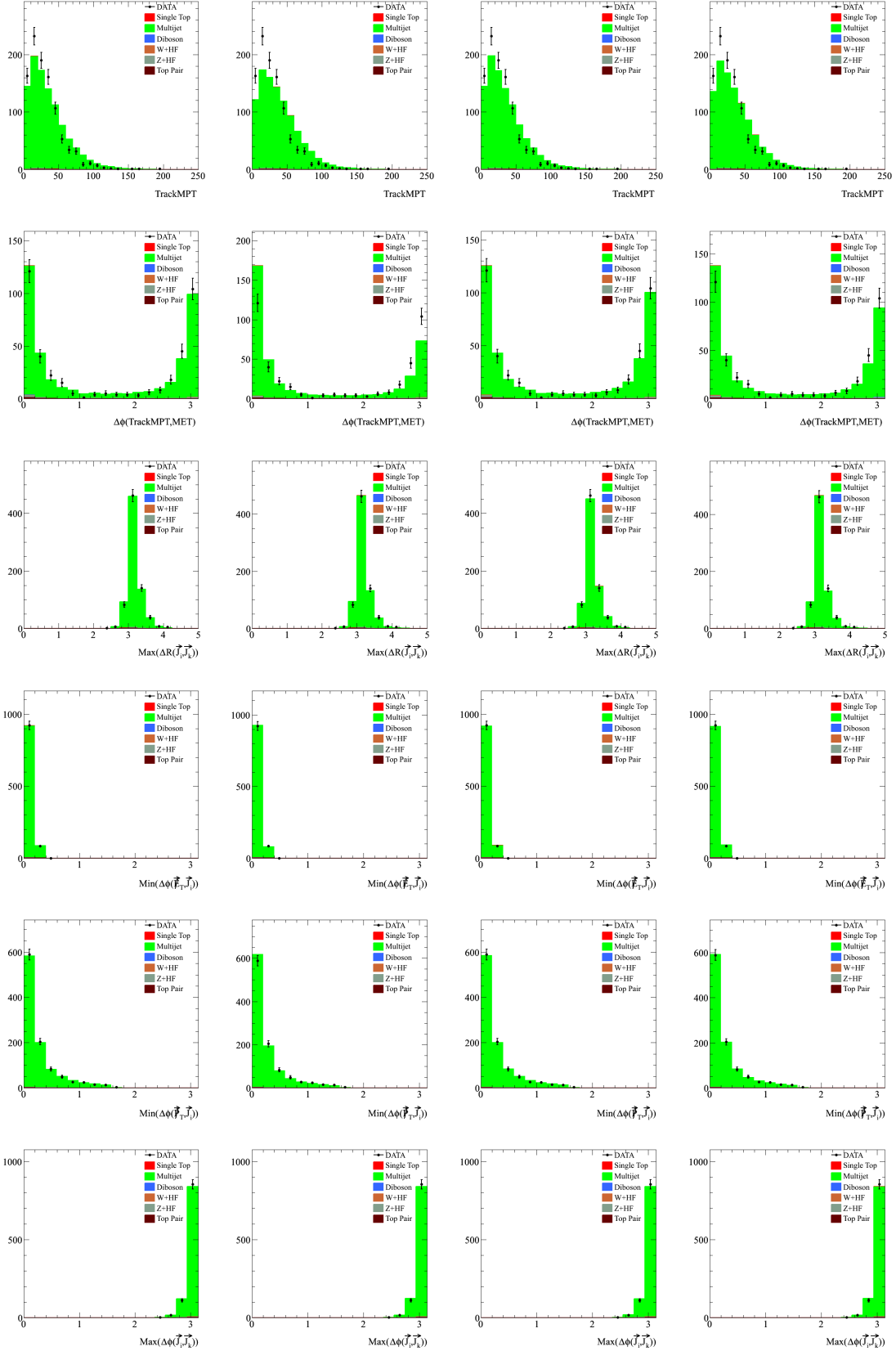


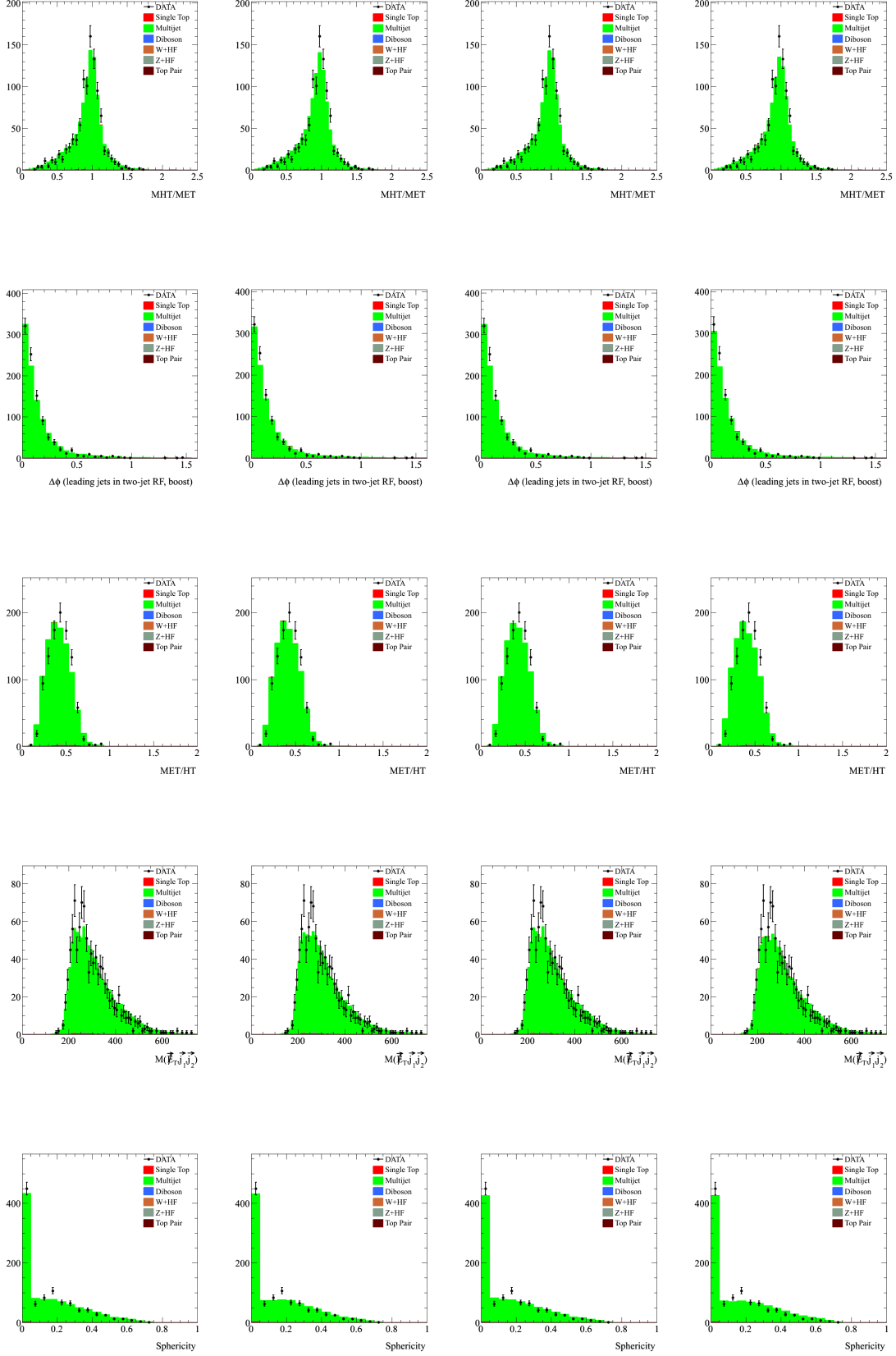


2.3.2 QCDCR/ region

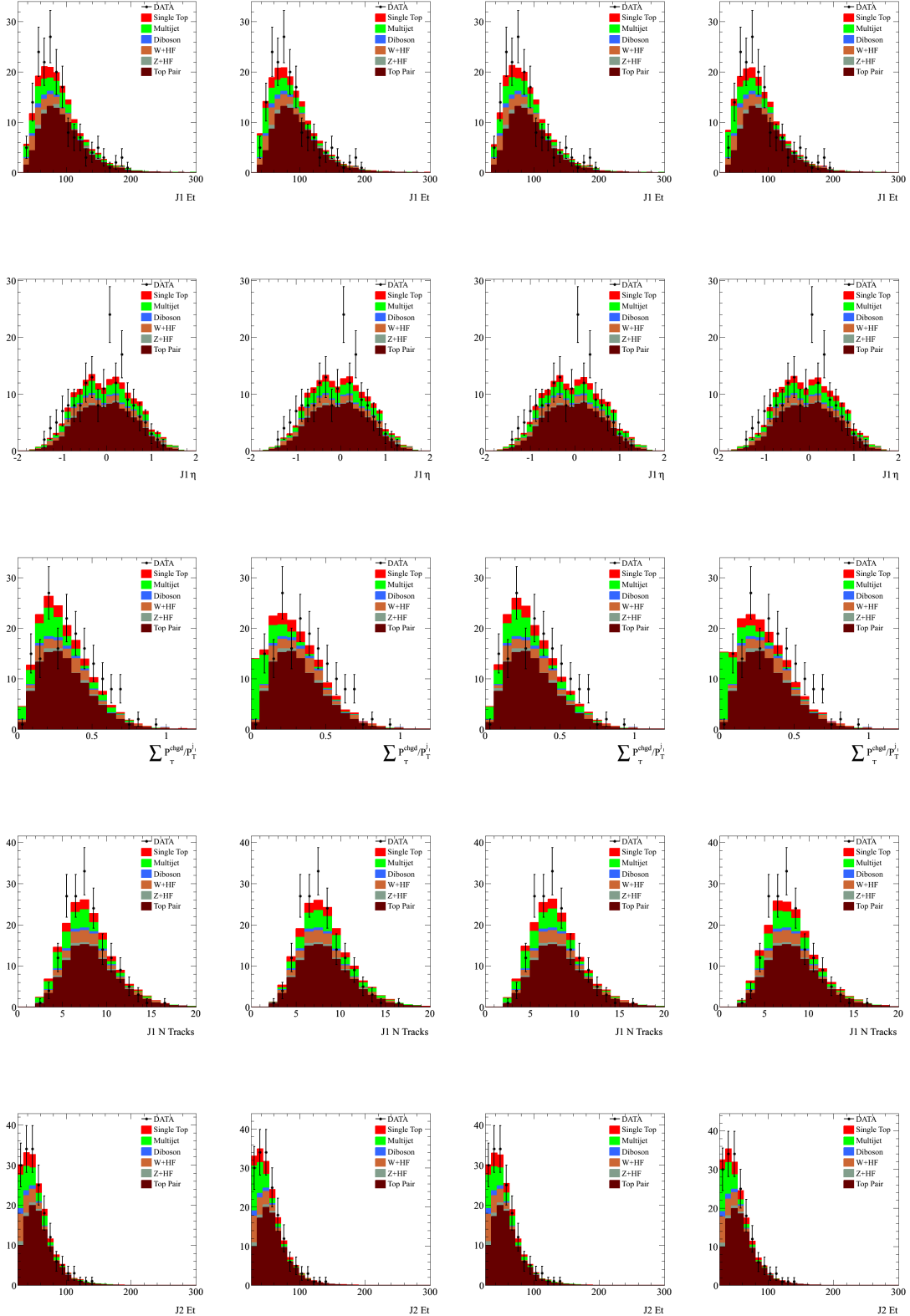


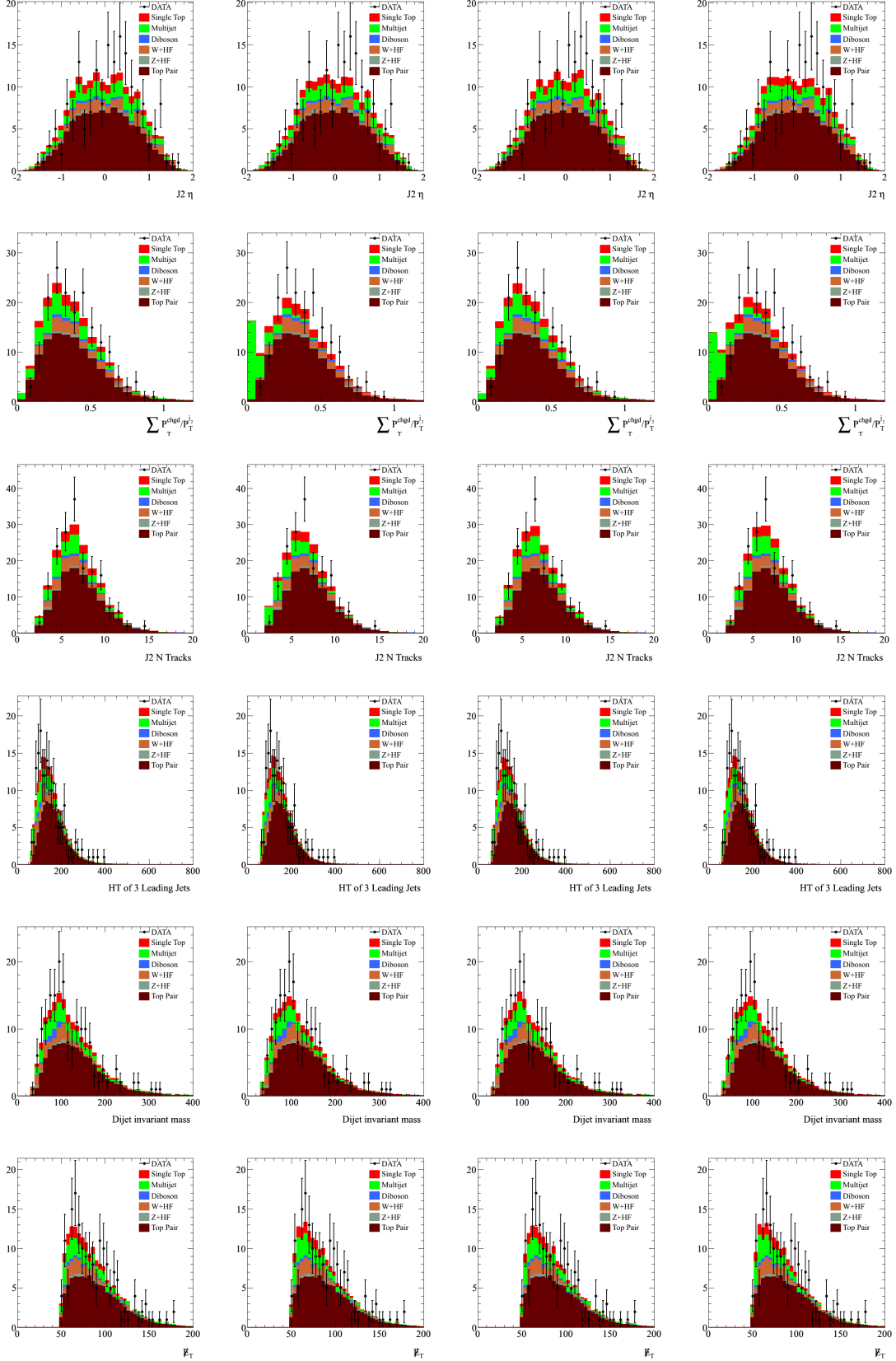


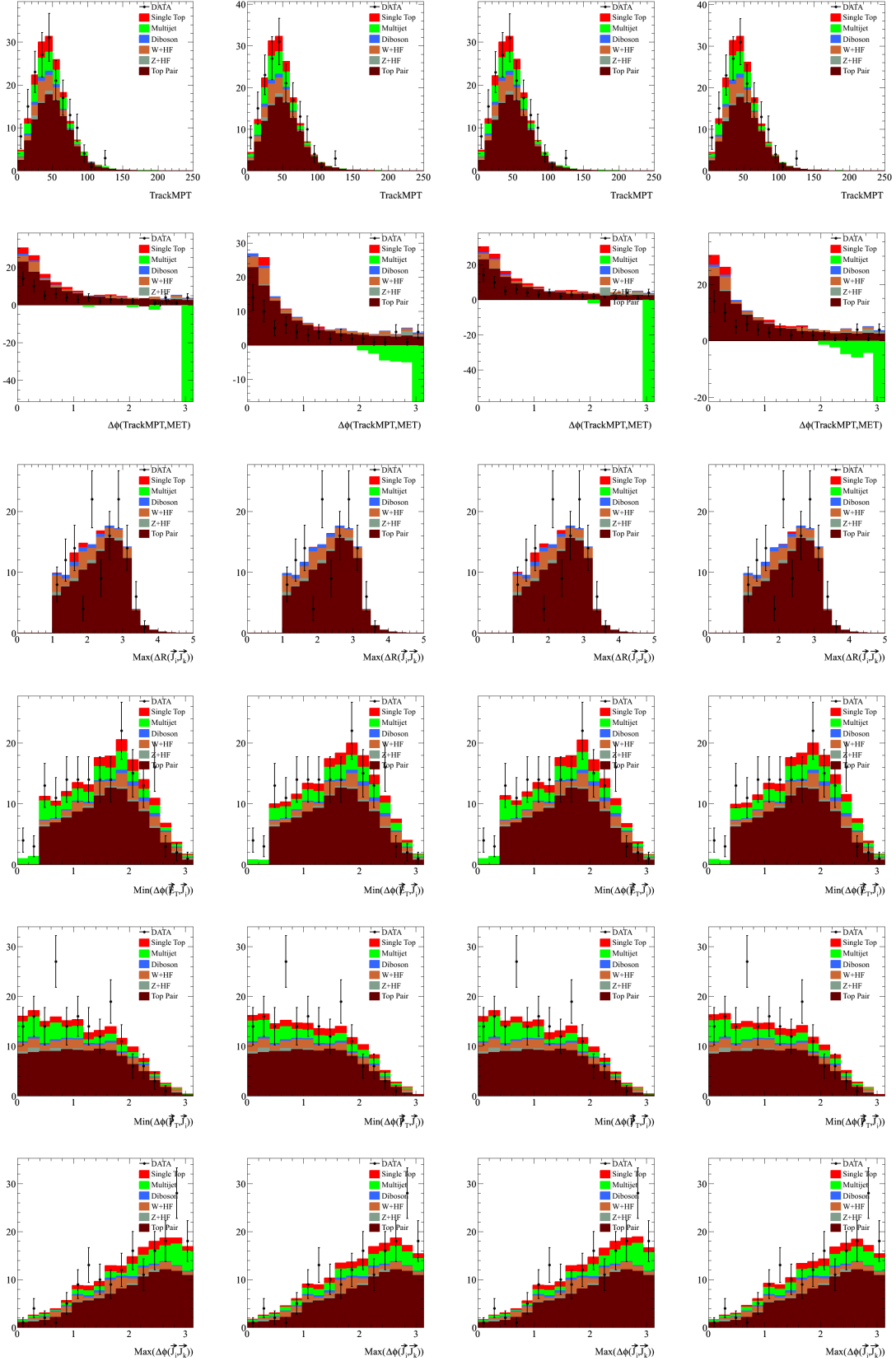


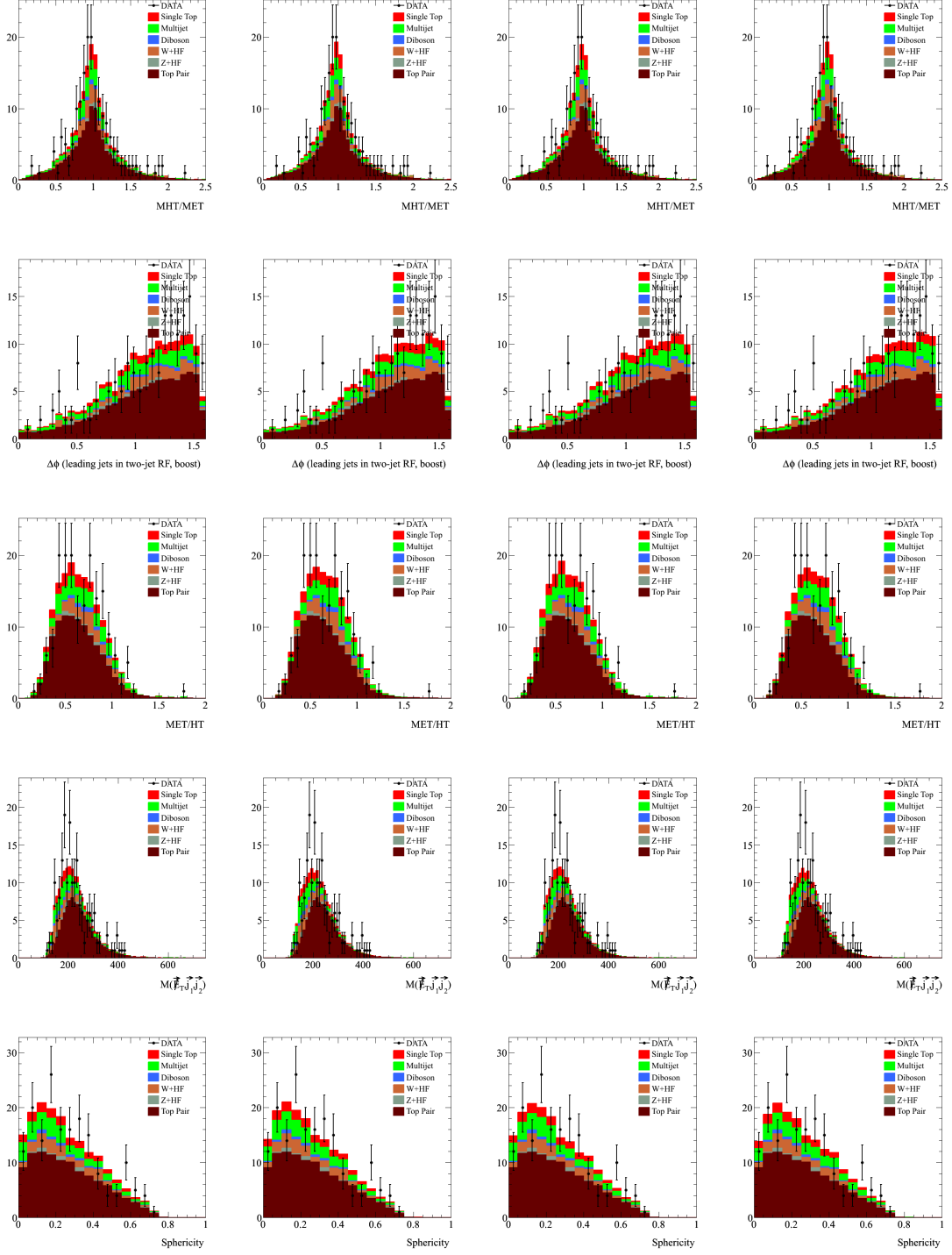


2.3.3 EwkCR/ region









2.4 Summary on these “new” approaches

- Try2 delivers the worst predictions, this indicates J1(2)Ntrk is much less powerful than J1(2)Z.
- From try3, we can see that the J1(2) ϕ works similar as J1(2) $|\eta|$. Their role is more like splitting matrix, which I mean the tagging rate dependence on these two parameter is not big.
- From try4, with 5 parameters, it delivers a decent prediction, but the less powerful J1(2)Ntrk still shows a worse prediction.